"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 8 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,922—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ORIENTAL	5845	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Dec.
R.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
R.I.	SUTLEJ	4206	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,,
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5845	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
R.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
Ex.I.	PEKIN	3308	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welgheil	4th Feb.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
R.I.	VICTORIA	6263	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welgheil	4th March.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	508	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welgheil	1st April.
R.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welgheil	29th ,,
R.I.	VICTORIA	6263	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo,

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
MINERVA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELLA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 3, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 10th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	2,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892. Agents.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE ON VIEW AN UNUSUALLY FINE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

COMPRISING

JEWELLERY

Of all Descriptions on the most Novel and Tasteful Designs.

AND

ELECTRO-PLATE,

Including all the Novelties of the Season.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND

NOVELTIES IN ZYLONITE,

And a large variety of other articles, all selected as appropriate Gifts for the

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASONS.

All the above are to be seen in the Company's Show Rooms at Bombay, and all who can are recommended to pay them a visit before ordering elsewhere.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

TESTIMONIAL—

"SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.

I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.

I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.

An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.

I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.

The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the Best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE Per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P.
Rs. 14-8		Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash	or	V.-P. P.
Rs. 21 doz.		Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

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THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	35
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEATHER GOODS.

Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Dressing Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks, &c., &c., suitable for Presents.

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PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

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SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CONFECTIONERY
JEWELLERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, TOYS,
ELECTRO-PLATED, CRACKERS, 'XMAS CARDS,

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8	Cashmere Mufflers	Rs. 2-8 to 3	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0	White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Scotch Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 25	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts	each 6	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair,	Rs. 16-8 to 25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants	each 6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts	Rs. 25 to 30	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, each	Rs. 7-8 to 8	8
Do. Pillows,	,, 6-8 to 8	8	Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Best Feather do.	8	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits,	Rs. 10-8 to 16	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts,	Rs. 6-8 to 8	8	Merino Socks per dozen	15	8
Warm Gloves	,, 1-8 to 2	8	Balaclava Caps each	5	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8	Wool Night Caps	2	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8	Warm Overcoats,	Rs. 45-0 to 55	0
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8	Ulsters, very warm	,, 45-0 to 55	0
Cardigan Jackets	Rs. 8-8 to 13	8	Warm Cheviot Suits, from	Rs. 38-0 to 45	0
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8			

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST CERTIFICATES of SHARES, No. 1965, 2023, in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., standing in the name of Mr. BYRAMJI BHIMJI-BHOY MISTRY. A Duplicate have been applied for. Any person or persons having any claim or interest for or in which of the said Shares are requested to make the said known to the Company at their Registered Office, 6, Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Duplicate Certificates will be issued. The Public are also warned against dealing in the above Shares.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

23, Hum-mum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay,

OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 9 OF 1886.

VISHWANATH DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in house No. 85, in Kapurwady, near Baboolnawar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

MATHURABAI, widow of RUGHOONATH DAMODAR, residing in house No. , at Chowpathy, JUGGONATH RANSORD, residing in house No. , at Parel, NARAYEN HURRY, residing in house No. at Trakerdwar, BABAJI GOPAL, residing in house No. at Gamdevi, four of the Executors of the Will of RUGHOONATH DAMODAR, deceased. ANPURNABAI, widow of DINANATH DAMODAR, residing in a chawl in the said Kapurwady, BHASKER RUGHOONATH, son of the said RUGHOONATH DAMODAR residing in house No. , at Parel, KESHEO DINANATH, GUJANAND DINANATH, PANDURANG DINANATH and KHUNDOO DINANATH, Sons of the late DINANATH DAMODAR, all minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem, ANPURNABAI, widow of DINANATH DAMODAR residing in the said Kapurwady with their mother the said ANPURNABAI NURBUDABAI, widow of DAMODAR BALLAJI, deceased, residing in the said Kapurwady, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 22nd day of November, 1892, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of Plaintiff abovenamed:—All that piece or parcel of Thockel land, called Gamdia, situate on the western side of and fronting Worlee Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3879 square yards, with a bungalow and trees standing thereon, and bounded on the North by the property of the Plaintiff Wishwanath Damodar, on the South by a well belonging to Vurjivandas Madhowdas and by the property of Amroota Babaji, on the East by the Worlee Road, and on the West partly by the property of Amroota Babaji, partly by the Hilly ground, called Durad, belonging to the said Defendant Bhasker Rughoonath and partly by the property of Jairam Govindji, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Bhasker Rughoonath.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of January 1893 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 7th day of December, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for Certain Works at Middle Ground Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as Earnest-money, will be received at 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

3.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Div., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office: Middle Colaba, 7th December, 1892.

RS. 20 REWARD.

IT is desired to ascertain the whereabouts of the undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 100 each:—

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Apply to
W. J. HAM,
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GORDHUNDAS KHATAO and KARSANDAS NATHABHAI as Executors of the last Will of Ladkavahoo, widow of RUNCHOREDAS TULSEYDAS, have contracted to sell —FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the 5th Cammatteepura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property formerly described, on the South by the said 5th Cammatteepura Street, on the East by the property of Currumsi Damji, and on the west by the property of Damodher Anandji, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500, 2837, new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 1 and 2. THIRDLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said 13th Cammatteepura Street, on the South by the property of Borah Alladin Jeewajee Tumbowalla, on the East by the property next hereinafter fourthly described, and on the west by the heirs inbefore secondly described property, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409 and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 3. FOURTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the 13th Cammatteepoora Street, aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said 13th Camatteepoora Street, on the South by the property of Borah Alladin Jeewajee Tumbowalla, on the East by the Upper Duncan Road, and on the West by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, new Nos. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 598 to 600. FIFTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property hereinafter sixthly described, on the south by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on the east by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the west by the property hereinafter twelfthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500-2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 492 to 502. SIXTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property hereinafter seventhly described, on the South by the property hereinbefore fifthly described, on the East by the said Upper Duncan Road, and on the West by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500-2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 504 to 510. SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property hereinafter eighthly described, on the South by the property hereinbefore sixthly described, on the East by Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, and on the West by the property hereinafter eleventhly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 513 to 528. EIGHTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein, on the South by the property hereinbefore seventhly described, on the East by Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, and on the West by the property hereinafter ninthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land, which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 529. NINTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein, on the South by the property hereinafter eighthly described, on the East by the property hereinbefore eighthly described, and on the West by the property hereinafter tenthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 530. TENTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein, on the South by the property hereinafter ninthly described, on the East by the property hereinbefore ninthly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 531. ELEVENTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the mess age, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the west side of Upper Duncan Road aforesaid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore ninthly described, on the south by the property hereinafter twelfthly described, on the east by the properties hereinbefore sixthly and seventhly described, and on the west by the property hereinbefore secondly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos. 2500, 2837, and new No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 3. AND TWELFTHLY,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the rear and on the West side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the property hereinbefore eleventhly described, on the South by the property of the said Goculdas Cullianjee, on the East by the property hereinbefore fifthly described, and on the West by the property hereinbefore secondly described, and which said piece of land forms portion of the piece of land, which stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 2500, 2837, New No. 9522, New Survey No. 6409, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 5, and which said several twelve pieces or parcels of land collectively admeasure 6673 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are in occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchaser, at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in default of which purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and such claim, if any, will be considered as null and void and waived.—Dated this 29th day of November 1892.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-13-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any TWO STATIONS on this Railway from WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth of December 1892, to SATURDAY, the thirty-first of December 1892 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including SATURDAY, the fourteenth of January 1893.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort...	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore...	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort.....	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78 5 0	39 4 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the third of December, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 15,000 Yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 28th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and thus he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boldim Adiana," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 3615, dated 10th September, 1892, and Subsequent Telegram dated 23rd November, 1892, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, invite TENDERS for KARACHI MUNICIPAL LOAN to the extent of SIX LAKHS of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees five hund

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lotteries at the Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Worsley Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Baghdad (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Baron Clyde (s), Patna (s), and Bidston Hill (sp), for Calcutta ; and Orion (s), China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Worsley Hall entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Queen of India left on Wednesday, and the s. s. Orion yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Veraval, Mangrol, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Arabia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 10th instant.

A RUNAWAY GIRL.—Miss Walker, in charge of the Industrial Home, at Chunam Kiln Road, has reported to the police that Miss Lea Lester, a European girl, about sixteen years of age, ran away from the Home, on Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Burjorjee Nowroji, living at DeLisle Road, reports to the police that his house was broken into, on Tuesday night, and two silk sarees, valued at Rs. 80, and a silver snuff-box, valued at Rs. 6, were stolen.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mukunda Govind, late storekeeper, and Ramji Lakshman, late peon, in the Public Works Department, Ahmednagar District, having been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for committing theft of Government property, are declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, 5-45 p.m. :—

March	The Rustic Bridge ... Rogers.
Overture	Die Ziguenerin ... Balfe.
Valse	Brune ou Blonde ... Waldteufel.
Song	Ave Maria ... Schubert.
Selection	Gounod ... Godfrey.
Galop	Pomona ... Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, a Hindu lad, about nineteen years of age, was found lying unconscious on the footpath in front of the Secretariat Office. He was removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, by the police where on being examined by Dr. Easdon, was found dead. His corpse was removed to the mortuse, where an inquest will be held this morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner. A set of silver buttons, a watch, and a silver-waist band were found on the deceased.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received from 1st September to 30th November :—Rai Dinbai, in memory of her late husband Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Rs. 500 ; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 50 ; H. H. Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Arthur D. Carey, C.S., Rs. 20 ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Fulton, C.S., Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Major Geo. C. Dobbs, S.C., Brigadier-General F. W. Gatacre, D. S. O., and Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, each Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Wm. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A., C.S.I., Charles N. Seddon, C.S., E. L. Cappel, C.S., W. Porteous, C.S., M.A., W. W. Crowe, C.S., bar.-at-law, W. T. Morrison, C.S., J. R. Morgan, H. Scannell, Robert R. Pitt, Cooverjee Ardaseer, K. M. C., D. F. Leao, K. M. Sett, J. C. Nicholson, Raghunath Mukand, L.C.E., the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Surg-Genl. W. M. Webb, Major T. Macpherson, Lieut. B. Upperton, Lieut. A. B. Stopford, R.A., Col F. W. M. Spring, R.A., Col. A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Col. J. Hill, R.E., General Balmookund, Surg.-Capt. William H. Burke, M. B., Khan Bahadoor Dorabji Padumji, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, Rao Bahadoor Coopooswamy Moodliar, Khan Saheb Maneksha D. Doctor, and Dr. A. Lingard, each Rs. 5 ; sums under Rs. 5 Rs. 81.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Superintendent Brewin charged Cooverjee Maneckji, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with accepting Rs. 10 as illegal gratification from Babajee Anajee, a cart-driver, came on for hearing before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the accused, Mr. Allan F. Turner, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared to watch the proceeding on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The facts of the case are as follows :—On the 10th November last, the complainant, Babajee Anajee, who is the owner of ten labour-carts, went to Superintendent Brewin, and told him that the complainant was trying to extort money from him. A few days ago the complainant went to see the accused in connection with a case, when the accused demanded from him Rs. 10 per month, at the rate of one rupee per cent. he earned, stating that if he would not comply with the demand he (accused) would always prosecute him for using cruelty towards animals, and ruin him by getting heavy fines inflicted on him every now and then. Mr. Brewin, on hearing the complainant's story, called Inspector Greyhurst and Constable Roberts, and gave them certain information. The complainant then produced a currency note for Rs. 10, the number of which was noted. After it had been initialed, the note was handed to him. The number of a certain labour cart-driver was also noted as the complainant had given some information respecting it. Inspector Greyhurst, Constable Roberts, and the complainant then went to the Esplanade Police Court, where the police officers went into a room on the ground-floor, leaving the complainant outside to wait for the accused who, however, did not turn up that day. On the 12th of last month they again went to the Esplanade Police Court, Babajee remained outside the building while Inspector Greyhurst, Constable Roberts, and Rayhoo Mahadoo, a police constable, went into a room on the ground floor, and shut the doors. Shortly afterwards the accused Cooverjee came to the Court in company of a native police constable. Cooverjee sat himself on the verandah immediately in front of the door, behind which Inspector Greyhurst was. The complainant, Babajee, then walked up to the accused and sat down on his left. They were alone. Cooverjee asked Babajee whether he had brought the money. Babajee replied, "yes." Cooverjee then took down the numbers of the complainant's carts. He then made over the buckle to the complainant who was deprived of the same as he had refused to pay money to the accused. The accused then said to the complainant, "Now, give me the money." The complainant handed over the note which had been initialled by the police officer, to the accused who placed it under a book which was on his left. The accused then asked the complainant not to be afraid of anything, stating that nothing would happen to him (complainant) nor would his men be fined. The complainant then got up to leave when the police officers, who had overheard the conversation, came out from the room. Cooverjee became confused and could not pick up either the currency note or the piece of paper on which he had noted the numbers of the complainant's carts. Mr. Roberts put his foot on the note and prevented the accused from picking it up. A punch was then called, and the note picked up by a Parsee in the presence of the punch. The number of the note was compared with the memo. in Inspector's Greyhurst's pocket book. The complainant was asked, and he accordingly produced the badge returned to him by the accused only a few minutes before. The power of first-class constable was given to the accused by the Commissioner of Police in the year 1888, and he was recognised as a "special police constable." But he is prosecuted for receiving bribe as a public and not as a Government servant.

Superintendant Brewin, Inspector Greyhurst, and the complainant, Babajee Anajee, were examined by Mr. Little, and they bore out the above facts. Mr. Brown reserved the cross-examination of the witnesses, and the case was adjourned.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and urio acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A FAMILY DISPUTE ABOUT ORNAMENTS.

JEELOOBAI VS. BHIMRAO ATMARAM AND BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY VS. JEELOOBAI AND ANOTHER.

JEELOOBAI VS. DAYRAM SURAJMULL.

THE plaintiff in the first case, wife of Mr. Nanabai Ardasir Moos, and daughter of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, sued the two defendants in the first case, one of whom is the executor of her mother's will, the second being her father, for an order that the estate of the testatrix may be administered by the court ; that an account may be taken of her estate ; the defendants being called upon to account for the ornaments, jewellery, and clothes taken by the second defendant ; that the second defendant be restrained from disposing of any portion of the property, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for Jeeloobai in the three suits. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants in the first suit and the plaintiff in the second ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant in the third suit.

The plaintiff's case was this. Her mother Hearabai died on the 7th December, 1890, having left a will by which she appointed the first defendant and Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee her executors. The testatrix directed that her ornaments, jewels, &c., should be given to Jeeloobai on the express condition that no claim of the latter's husband should prevail against them. If the jewels could be sold under certain conditions prescribed, the proceeds were to be invested in Government paper, and the interest given to Jeeloobai for her own exclusive use, her husband's creditors to have no claim in respect to them. In the event of Jeeloobai's death, her share was to be handed over to her sister Maneckbai. In the event of the latter's death, the balance was to be made over to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, on the understanding that the interest only should be used for religious and charitable purposes. Subsequently the testatrix made a codicil by which she cancelled the gift of all her ornaments to Jeeloobai, directing that any such property should be given to her as the executors might deem proper, the rest being sold and the proceeds invested in Government paper, the income of which was to be paid to Jeeloobai at the discretion of the executors. The testatrix by her codicil appointed first defendant one of her executors, and on the 21st March, 1890, the first defendant obtained probate of the will. Testatrix died possessed of a large amount of moveable property, of which the plaintiff was unable to state the exact value, though she believed the first defendant had under-estimated the same when he obtained probate. Her mother, she believed, possessed jewellery worth two lakhs of rupees, which was exclusive of ornaments worth about Rs. 30,000 belonging to plaintiff's sister Maneckbai, &c. This property had up to her mother's death been kept in a cupboard in the house, the key of which she had handed over to the plaintiffs before her death, who afterwards gave it to her father, the second defendant. A few days after her mother's death, the defendants and others met together for the purpose of taking an inventory of the property, when the second defendant claimed that ornaments of the value of about half a lakh of rupees belonged to him, and in consequence no inventory of such ornaments was taken. At another meeting in April, 1891, the safes were opened, when the second defendant was permitted to take all the ornaments and some clothing which he claimed. The first defendant was alleged to be a man of no means, and was said to be under influence of the second defendant, who, plaintiff said, was a man of a most violent temper and extravagant habits. Plaintiff was informed that second defendant was indebted to her mother to the extent of Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. Under the codicil plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the jewels, ornaments, and clothes, or to their value.

The written statement of the defendant Bhimrao mentioned that the second defendant objected to the will and codicil of his late wife Heerabai, contending that she was possessed of no separate property, and that all the property alleged to be his wife's really belonged to him. Second defendant withdrew his consent to the will, and also objected and refused to give his consent to probate being obtained of the will, and codicil. First defendant was advised that, having regard to the fact that Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was married to Heerabai in 1856 and to the laws applicable to Parsees, it was not possible for first defendant to obtain probate without the consent of the second defendant even if Heerabai had seperate property. Plaintiff and her husband were informed of the contention of the second defendant, and they advised first defendant that they had been advised they could do nothing unless the second defendant consented to probate being taken out. They also requested first defendant and his solicitor to try and come to terms with second defendant. Several meetings were held, at which it was endeavoured to persuade the second defendant to give up his aforesaid contentions, and eventually he agreed to the will and codicil being to a certain extent only, conditional on the plaintiff and her husband behaving towards him in a respectful and dutiful manner. First defendant being unable to obtain better terms from the second defendant communicated the result to the plaintiff and her husband, who agreed thereto, whereupon the second defendant consented to probate being taken out on the conditions he had insisted upon. Probate was taken out accordingly. First defendant did not under-estimate the value of the property which was to be recovered, and denied certain allegations of the plaint to be true. The keys of the safe were with the second defendant, who was persuaded to hand them over to his solicitor for safe custody when the disputes were going on as to Heerabai's power. Second defendant claimed the whole property as his own immediately after the death of Heerabai, and not a portion only. When probate was obtained, the plaintiff and her husband requested first defendant and his solicitor to delay the opening of the safes so as to enable them to get friends to intercede with second defendant to agree to give more ornaments and jewellery to plaintiff ; and accordingly the opening of the safes and delivery of the contents to second defendant, in pursuance of the arrangement made, was delayed. On the 6th April, 1891, plaintiff and her husband informed first defendant and the solicitor that they had failed in their endeavours. The safes were opened on the 8th April at the request and with the knowledge of plaintiff and her husband, who said they would try and induce second defendant to give them some ornaments to use, and having got them would try to keep the same. After the safe was open, the plaintiff and her sister, Manekbai, got some ornaments for use only from second defendant on the 8th April, and on a subsequent occasion the plaintiff got some more ornaments from second defendant for use only. Plaintiff had since refused to return the ornaments, when demanded, alleging they were a gift from the second defendant. It was in consequence of the disputes about the non-return of the ornaments that this suit had been filed, although the plaintiff and her husband knew well the family arrangement by which the consent of second defendant to the probate was obtained. Some keys having been lost or stolen, some cupboards containing clothes of second defendant had to be forced open, but the insinuations in the plaint where wholly untrue. The allegations regarding first defendant's means, and his being under the influence and advice of second defendant, were false. First defendant referred in detail to other allegations in the plaint which, he said, were false.

The defence of the second defendant was to the effect that he was married to Heerabai in 1856. She had no property, settled to her separate use, and if she had any personal property, which was denied, no probate could be obtained of a will or codicil without his consent. When his wife was on her death-bed defendant put his signature to her will for the purpose of not troubling and opposing her on her death-bed without knowing the purport or effect of such will and codicil, and there was no consideration for such consent. Immediately on his wife's death he withdrew his consent and refused to consent to probate being granted to the executors. He was ultimately induced to agree to a certain exent, and did so conditionally on the good behaviour of plaintiff and her husband. He so agreed on condition that other claims of the executor should be given up, and that certain securities, which stood in Heerabai's name, should be recovered by the executor for this defendant's benefit. A family arrangement was made, and this defendant consented to probate being granted on the faith that the arrangement would be carried out. This defendant submitted that the only property which could now be treated as Heerabai's was the claim against the estate of this defendant's father. The conditions on which Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery and clothes were to have been given by this defendant had not been complied with ; and this defendant said was not bound to give the same. Plaintiff and her husband obtained in April, 1891, a quantity of jewels, ornaments and furniture for use to be returned on demand, and had refused to return then alleging that they were a gift, and this suit was the outcome of the disputes, about the jewel, ornaments and furniture. The plaintiff's husband was the real instigator of this suit and of the wrongful retention of the jewels, &c. This defendant denied several allegations of the plaint, admitting however, that his wife had the charge and management of almost everything on account of the state of his health. He got certain cupboards opened, which contained his own property, and the keys of which could not be found.

The third defendant, who is the attaching creditor of some of the second defendants's moveable property, made a separate written statement.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 6th December were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th 5 feet against 5 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly over. Rabi sowings nearly completed. Locusts have damaged grass in Kohistan taluka.

Shikarpur.—Wheat sowings in progress. Other standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops in good condition. Pasture sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif reaping and rabi operation continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts have disappeared. Slight damage to wheat crops in one taluka. Second cotton picking progressing.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 3rd December).—Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Pasture plentiful.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Rabi sowings almost completed. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira (For week ending 3rd December).—Reaping of kharif crods completed except in Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. Sowing of cold weather crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standcrops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops good. Kharif reaping and rab isowing continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of jowari and cotton picking continue. Rabi crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains except bajri continue high.

Nasik—Threshing of kharif crops commenced in all talukas of this district. Rabi standing crops good. Bajri damaged by recent heavy rain in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, and fair in others.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool except on 4th, when it was 1° cool. Vapour in air defective except on 4th and 6th, when it was normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in some places. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rice crops completed. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of warkas crops nearly completed.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of Rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Price of jowari higher in Jamkhed, and bajri cheaper in Akola.

Sholapur (For week ending 3rd December).—Kharif crops, viz., tur, groundnuts, cotton, &c., in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops still in progress. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Reaping of kharif and weeding of rabi crops progressing. Jowari in parts of Indi and Bijapur and cotton in parts of Badami suffering from blight. Agricultural stock and supply of fodder good.

Belgaum.—Rice crops being harvested. Kharif jowari being reaped. Standing rabi crops fair. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Reaping of paddy and sowing of wheat and gram nearly completed. Harvesting of early jowari in progress. Cotton seedlings thriving, but in some places have suffered slightly from excessive rain.

Kanara.—Harvest above ghats. Sowing for second crops on coast, where young rice plants are thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Cotton plants healthy. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of Kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Opium sowing in progress in Kadi division.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

31-91—Bhanjee Doongersey vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B. and Co.

126-8477-92—Nanu and H—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Maneckchund Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

715—Payne, G and S—Ramchandra Krishnajee Bhojnay vs Pandurung Krishnajee Bhojnay—Tyabjee, D and J.

732—Kunderao M—Thucker Tricumdas Mooljee vs Khimjee Yulubhdas—Ardeshir, H and D.

755—Bicknell, M and M—Nenu, and others vs Damodhur Cullianji and others—Little, S N and B, and P, G and S.

761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Rampartab Samrathrai and another—Payne, G and S.

762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

263-91—Bicknell, M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another—Ardasir, H and D.—Part heard.

597-92—Bicknell, M and M—Jeelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Dayaram Soorajmull—Craigie, L and O.

346-91—Craigie, L and G—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy vs Jeelubai and another—Ardasir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

344-92—Mirza H Khan—Aga Ahmed Ali Khan bin Mahomed Ali Khan vs Thucker Rushi Munjee Khetsi—Payne, G and S.

347-92—Bicknell, M and M—Ramgopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.

349-92—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell, M and M, and C, B and Co.

348-92—Janardhan and A—Raghunath Wasudewjee vs Jalbhoy Kalsay—Pestonjee H and K.

356-92—Crawford, B and Co—J G Russell and another vs A St James Fernandes—K D Shroff.

368-92—In person—Gopal Radhowjee and another vs Khooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.

Postponed Long Causes.

481-92—H and S—Dikshit—Caroline Clementson vs Joseph S Clementson and another.

327-93—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Hurivalab Hurkisson and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Raughton and Co.

104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Vallejee Carimbhai and others.

383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Magan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.

111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeera and another vs Mariambee and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

232-11997 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Sooleman Somjee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Bhiajee Cursetjee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.

496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.

71-90—In person (a pauper)—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hooseln Hyderalli—Khunderao M.

712-90—Tyabji, D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodji vs Madar Nani and another—Crawford, B and Co.

139-91—Edgelow and G—Mayachand Kassoro vs Phillips A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Alexander, H N
Allen, D
Aston, H F
Airy, W
Armfield, F
Bulkely, Mrs
Broomhead, J S
Brooke, H
Bowen, R
Bun, D, Col
Barboza, A
Bradley, W A
Bhalk, C, Revd
Baheram Jung
Brown, Mrs
Conolly, C A
Cholmondeley, F G, Revd
Crawford, H E
Clarke, F E, Revd
Charles, M C
Crowe, G R
Cassamillo, P
Devare, Miss
DeCroix, J
Domoy, C
Elphinston, G D H, Sir
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Etherington, B
Fairbanks, A
Farr, G C
Fawns, Miss
Fuldhouse, A, Mrs
Fabian, G
Faulkner, W A
Gillispen, K, Mrs
Grand, Mrs
Ghirtner, L
Groff, J
Goldenberg, I
Harris, G
Hosking, E
Hancock, A
Heaton, J H, M P
Hune, F, Mrs
Hirshberg, R, Prof
Hetman, F
Hill, T
Innes, J R
Ingles, T
Jeffres, W F
J Poonsowamy
Kinnidy, S, Dr
Kinshan, C F
Kinloch, C W
Kardpodi, A
Killy, E H, Dr
Kulsoom bu
Koch, G
Kokin, H
Lowth, C V
Lascelle, J
Leonardi, F
Lugard, C J, Col
Lozenzo, M
Lang, R S M, Col
Mohomed Bakash
McDermath, A
Morris, T W
McDonald, W J
Mayo, S
Manning, J A
Morlie, J
Maurring, E E
Marse, T S B
Mangesha Raw P
Maynard, W M
Nazarith, L J
O'Conor, L
Peterson, C H P
Pukit, G A
Pereira, Miss
Pearson, A, Mrs
Parito, L C
Prospene, L
Rebicca Rahneme
Ranken J
Renkel F
Russell, G H
Rivithad, J
Roy, H
Rud, W H
Rule, A
Roundill, C
Roland, A R
Schroder, C W
Shewa Gopal
Stephenson, T
Smith, O
Stuart, Maj-Genl
Szechenzee, A G
Sinclair, W J
Spencer
Southgate, P
Samsoodin
Stoddard, W A
Sharplin, A C
Stevens, W T
Shamanand Shawami
Tahak, A, Miss
Tweedie, J
Thomas, C
Townsend, E S
Trumayne, T
Willi a m s on, A, Mrs
Whamond, O
Wilch, E C
Wallimohomed
Wood, Mrs
Wilson, T

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32° F) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade on a small and well-ventilated screen and in thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st December to date.	Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·137	W S W	5	72·6	44·6	55	..	...	—0·6
Agra	30·186	S W	5	76·4	44·6	41	..	...	...
Cawnpore	30·141	W	5	77·0	47·0	48	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·113	W	5	79·5	45·4	32	..	0·30	+0·13
Mussi	30·177	N W	1	80·4	50·2	33	..	...	—0·09
Jacobabad	30·150	Calm	1	89·4	55·0	53	..	...	...
Karachi	30·129	E N E	11	83·5	51·5	46	..	...	..
Jeypore	30·183	N N W	11	77·0	43·2	36	..	0·02	—7·57
Ajmere	30·248	N	3	76·7	37·4	23	..	...	—0·07
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bhuj	30·126	N E	8	78·8	52·0	64	..	...	...
Rajkot	30·111	E N E	5	85·9	52·0	41	..	...	—0·35
Veraval	30·091	N E	4	84·0	62·8	31	..	...	...
Neemuch	30·219	E N E	5	74·7	43·9	44	..	...	—0·10
Indore	30·181	Calm	1	81·0	51·1	52	..	0·50	+0·11
Sagor	30·182	Calm	1	79·0	49·0	44	..	...	—0·50
Jubbulpore	30·199	S S E	1	80·4	46·4	72	..	...	—0·52
Hoshangabad	30·177	E	2	82·3	55·3	59	..	0·31	—0·07
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Nagpur	30·137	N N E	3	84·3	56·8	54	..	...	—0·81
Amraoti	30·136	E N E	3	82·3	60·3	46	..	0·21	—0·49
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Surat	30·080	N N W	F	88·1	58·5	72	..	...	—0·18
Malegaon	30·166	W N W	4	86·9	51·0	53	..	0·17	—0·58
Bombay	30·078	E N E	9	85·6	70·0	70	..	0·07	+0·09
Poona	30·183	Calm	5	85·6	51·0	53	..	0·34	—0·33
Sholapur	30·163	S S E	5	87·7	54·9	64	..	0·68	—0·27
Ratnagiri	30·064	S S E	5	90·4	66·9	50	..	0·41	—0·10
Belgaum	30·114	E	1	80·8	57·9	61	..	0·30	—1·56
Goa	30·066	S E	6	85·1	67·4	80	..	2·44	...
Karwar	30·061	Calm	1	88·3	66·9	80	..	1·43	—1·44
Mangalore	30·034	E N E	3	88·3	67·4	57	..	4·29	+0·72
Calicut	30·033	E N E	3	87·8	67·7	77	..	3·45	—0·43
Cochin	30·029	N E	M	87·2	70·2	74	..	4·08	—4·06
Bangalore	30·172	E N E	2	77·2	52·9	78	..	0·97	—3·29
Secunderabad	30·155	Calm	3	85·1	54·6	74	..	1·79	—0·13
Masulipatm	30·094	N	3	83·5	64·7	94	..	0·31	—7·36
Bellary	30·124	Calm	3	82·9	58·1	78	..	0·25	—2·02
Cuddapah	30·185	N E	..	83·5	61·4	68	..	0·78	—4·83
Madras	30·075	W N W	12	87·2	69·7	77	..	2·91	—16·12
Coimbatore	30·097	N	4	84·4	62·3	82	..	1·16	—3·46
Trichinopoly	30·081	Calm	2	88·5	63·9	66	..	1·56	—4·81
Negapatam	30·034	W N W	11	83·4	67·7	74	..	4·16	—16·93
Colombo (7)	29·999	N N E	13	88·5	72·5	71	..	5·99	—8·87

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Delhi, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular in all districts. The distribution remains practically unchanged and the barlc gradients are moderately steep on the western side of the Peninsula. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Madas and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj, Bombay and Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular except at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Amraoti, Neemuch, Bhuj, Ajmere and Jacobabad, where the minimum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Mysore. There has been no rain at any station. Weather continues to be settled almost everywhere.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

KHARIF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS.

THE following resolution is issued in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Resolution.—These statements complete the information as regards irrigation operations for the kharif season of 1892-93 in the Deccan and Guzerat.

The area for which water was applied for is shown to be 36,079 acres, as compared with 40,917 acres in 1891-92, and 39,844 acres in 1890-91.

The average total rainfall to end of September 1892 was 25·66 inches, as compared with 13·65 inches in 1891-92 and 17·27 inches in the year before.

The following table gives the figures of rainfall and are applied for each month of the kharif season, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1891-92 :—

	1891-92. Average Rainfall.	1891-92. Area applied for during month.	1892-93. Average Rainfall.	1892-93. Area applied for during month.	Comparison. Rainfall. Increase.	Rainfall. Decrease.	Irrigation. Increase.	Irrigation. Decrease.
	Inch.	Acres.	Inch.	Acres.	Inch.	Inch.	Acres	Acres
Second half of Jan	0·05	4,534	...	2,877	...	0·05	...	1,657
,, Feb	0·21	1,108	...	2,122	...	0·21	1,014	...
,, March	0·14	2,142	...	2,62	...	0·14	111	...
,, April	0·41	2,301	0·17	2,918	...	0·24	617	...
,, May	0·37	1,167	0·72	1,338	0·35	...	171	..
,, June	2·41	3,014	6·23	3,997	3·82	...	853	...
,, July	4·99	13,842	4·71	5,714	...	0·19	...	8,128
,, Aug	3·26	6,751	6·92	12,117	3·66	...	5,366	...
,, Sept	2·65	4,150	3·30	1,287	5·65	..	...	2,863
First half of Oct.	...	1,508	...	1,216	...	..	...	292
Total	13·65	40,917	25·66	36,079	12·01	..	..	4,838

From the above table it will appear that in the months of February, April, June and August there was some increase in area, but it was more than counterbalanced by the considerable decrease that occurred in the months of January, July, and September. The months of June, August and September show an increase in the average rainfall of more than three inches. It may be noted that in the month of August with an increase in the average rainfall of 3·66 inches, there was an increase of 5,366 acres in area applied for.

The principal areas compare with those of the kharif season of 1891-92 as follows :—

| Name of Work. | Kharif, 1891-92. | Kharif, 1892-93. | Differences

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUT TREES, RAILINGS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Mursban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m, at the Public Works Storeyard, on the Esplanade, a quantity of cut trees.

Also at 3-30 p.m. at the Government House Compound, Parel, consisting of C I ornamental standards of railing, wooden railing posts, door window, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES OF 110 CASES PILSENER BEER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve at their Sale Rooms on account and risk of whom it may concern.

110 cases quarts of Pilsener Beer.

Will be out up for sale in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following, viz:—

One collection of very rich and valuable Crystal Glass ware consisting of Decanters, toilet sets, perfume bottles, table ornaments, lamps, wine glasses and tumblers.

1 case dessert services.

12 Looking glasses in handsome gilt frame, size 32 by 20,

1 Handsome looking glass in fancy glass frame

1 case chandeliers, glass arms.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT MATOONGA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ramnath Crustnajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damool Pudman Thakoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of October, 1883, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 4,923 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 386 142, new No. 13294, new Survey No 1-233, bounded on the north by the vacant lands of Church of Maroi, Doming Jao De Mello, and Phillip De Far, on the south by the vacant lands of Soobnor Gowrja Gowrand, Pedro Vaz, Sunwar Ram Gowand, Boodhei Hab Gowand, Pascoe Pereira, and Bastoobai, widow, on the east by the vacant land of Marol Church, and on the west by the vacant land of Phillip De Far.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Taylor's Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, Hink's lamps, iron safe, harmonium, photo lenses by Grubb, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 cases Edison's electric light apparatus and tools.

1 set of billiard lamps,

Ex. s. s Oriental.

2 cases ladies' dress materials, Christmas cards in penny, half-penny and quarter-penny packets, and 12 doz Bragg's charcoal biscuits.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong English-built landau by Kesterton.

1 strong English-built park phaeton, with removeable coach box,

1 powerful grey Arab horse.

1 strong second-hand double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co, with balls, cues, lamps, complete, a sweet-toned grand pianoforte by Kirkman, London, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Bradford's A. I Vowel washing machine, Photographic apparatus with plates, rifle, large aviary, &c., the property of E. MEIFFRE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large stock of gold, silver and metal watches of a London firm, which has closed business, consisting of—

Metal open faced cylinder watches with keys.

Metal open face cylinder keyless watches.

Metal double cased cylinder watches with keys.

Silver open faced cylinder watches with keys.

18 carat gold double cased keyless cylinder watches.

These watches will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Ironworks, the entire very valuable stock in trade of Mr. Ebrahimji Hasooji, furniture merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete dining-room furniture, elegant drawing-room suits of various patterns, new designed elegant chiffoniers, cabinets and wall cabinets, tables and teapoys of various designs, easy chairs, revolving top office tables, elegant and strong made almyras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The above furniture is well finished and made under owner's supervision by Madrasee carpenters, and is well worth a visit.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 palanquin office shigram.

1 strong built victoria with removeable coach box.

1 bay Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 grey waler mare, aged, very quiet, and has been regularly driven in single and double harness.

1 strong bay waler, 15·2 hands, 6 years old, belonging to an officer.

1 English-built buggy on Cee spring by Kesterton, very elegant in shape recently done up and in very good order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining of the stock in trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly French polished substantial made dining, drawing, and bed room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras, and wardrobes, gas fittings, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Idawalla (mortgagee in possession) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (unless the the same may have been previously sold by private contract) sell by Public Auction at 73, Apollo Street, as a going concern, the whole of the stock in trade, machinery, and tenants' fixtures at the above premises and at 50, Goa Street, consisting inter alia of counters, show cases, tables, horse, carriage, bread cart, &c., together with the goodwill of the business carried on under the name of Pallonjee Sorabjee, Confectioner and Baker.

The above is on view.

The Bakery is at No. 50, Goa Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. J. M. Houliston, of the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, hanging and table kerosine lamp, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

FOLLOWING the heavy drop in the price of Silver in New York on Tuesday, the metal declined in value ½d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were again ¼ per cent. lower, at £63½; while, in New York, ⅛ cent of the previous decline was recovered, at 53⅛ cents per oz. The demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent. to 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 774,000 ounces, of Silver, at 83·20 to 83·60 cents per oz. Consols, in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108½. The market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 2 and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower at 55; Yellow Metal was down ⅛, at 5⅛. Paris quotations were unchanged both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

No allotments were made at the regular biddings for Indian Council Bills yesterday out of the 45 lakhs offered; and, of extra Bills, only a quarter of a lakh was allotted to Bombay at 1s. 2⅛d., which shows a decline of 9-32d. from the previous Wednesday's rate, no extra sales having been made meantime. It is announced that 45 lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 2½d.

The Wheat Market was dull at a decline of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 4½d. Ex-Quay for the former, and 6s. 2½d. for the latter; but these quotations are called nominal. Linseed was quiet, and unchanged in value.

Cotton on Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid-Uplands was still 5d. per lb., and all other spot quotations were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 61-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 3-32d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady, but with not much doing.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York advanced 3-16 cent. yesterday, to 9 9-16 cents. per lb.; and March Futures were 35 points higher, at 9·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales, making the figures for the present season compare as follows with the two previous ones:—

	1892	1891	1890
Wednesday's Receipts...	36,000	39,000	26,000
Four days' do. ...	180,000	202,000	167,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,901,000	3,934,000	3,594,000

In response to the advance in New York, and the firmer tenor of advices from Liverpool, our local Cotton Market has been firm to-day, and a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established. Business, however, has continued to be upon a small scale, the only purchase by exporters reported to-day being 50 bales of ready New Akote; while the Mills have bought 650 bales, made up of 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 200; 100 each Dhulia, at Rs. 203; Julgaum, at Rs. 210; Mulkapore, at Rs. 220, and 50 Hinganghat, at Rs. 240—all ready new Cotton; and 100 old Veerumgaum at Rs. 185 per candy.

The telegrams to hand this morning report no change in the state of the Cotton crop, bright seasonable weather having continued to prevail over the whole of the area, excepting Sholapore, where it was cloudy, but no more rain had fallen. Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; at Broach, and at Wadwan in the Dholera circle, the plants were showing bolls, and the crop was in a flourishing condition in both circles.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers in steady markets; but no further change in prices has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,072 bales.
Wheat	21,210 cwts.
Linseed	11,206 ,,
Rapeseed	3,675 ,,
Gingelly	14,736 ,,
Groundnuts	677 ,,
Castorseed	2,211 ,,
Rice	8,844 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Hindustan (s) ready to load, has been fixed for Dunkirk with a full cargo, at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, for December, and 1-32d. higher for next year; and at 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, 1s. 2 29-32d. for January, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for February, a fair amount of business having transpired at all these rates. Towards the close, rates gradually hardened, 1-32d. higher having been quoted for Bank remittance, and 1-16d. for Credits, the feeling at the end having been steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2¾d.	,,
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 2 29-32 to 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do. .....1·57	

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th Nov., 1892 .. .. Rs. 60,12,000

Add—Silver received during the week ..... ,, 85,000

Rs. 61,00,000

Deduct—New Coin paid during the week ..... ,, 4,01,000

Rs. 56,99,000

Bullion belonging to private individuals..... ,, 4,47,000

Rs. 61,46,000

Last week ..... ,, 60,93,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day; and rates for Fours have recovered 3-16 per cent. of their late decline, closing quotations this evening being 105 13-16 for cash; and 105 9-16 for the early January account.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 4⅛

The Manchester Market has been steady, not much doing.

2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

PENANG, DEC. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie from Shanghai, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, DEC. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges left here for Bombay, at 2-30 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left here at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The mail steamer Bengal, from Aden, has arrived.

The Anchor Line s.s. Hispania arrived at Marseilles on the 7th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

The barometer has fallen fast in Baluchistan and changed slowly and irregularly elsewhere. A slight fresh depression has appeared in the Andaman sea, otherwise the general distribution is little changed. Wind shifted to the south east in some West Coast stations, otherwise directions are little altered. Force is freshening at Diamond Island, and temperature has fallen except in the west of the Peninsula, West of Central Provinces and western hill stations where it has risen. The mean temperature ranges from 81° in Tinnevelly to 51° in Rawalpindi, and is below the normal average in all provinces except in the Central Provinces and Bombay. The greatest defect is four degrees in Sind, and Rajputana. Some rain has fallen in Sibsagar and Gnatong, none elsewhere. The weather will probably become unsettled and cloudy in North-West India and perhaps unsettled over the Bay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANGHORNE—November 30, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant H S Langhorne, R A, of a son.

SUTHERLAND—November 27, at Ajmere, the wife of W A Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a son.

THOMSON—November 29, at Hatwa, Sarun, the wife of Walter Henry Thomson, Subdivisional Officer, Gopalgunj (Sarun), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RICE—December 3, at Trichinopoly, Edward Algernon, the dearly loved son of Ethel and James Rice, aged 4½ months.

ROBSON—November 30, at Lahore, John Robson, Engineer and Contractor, of Lahore and Karachi.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

THERE are three items of interest in the telegram to-day bearing on the silver question. The Agricultural Conference, attended in London by fifteen hundred delegates, has passed a Resolution urging the Government to support bimetallism at the Brussels Conference. The advice comes rather late in the day; and can scarcely be expected at this hour to influence to any great extent the attitude of the Home Government. The fact that the delegates also passed a Resolution favouring protection is not calculated to strengthen their claims on the attention of the Ministry. Still it is a sign of the times that two such Resolutions have been passed by a large representative body sitting in London. Sir G. Molesworth has expressed his concurrence in the view that the troubles of the agricultural classes in the United Kingdom are largely due to the appreciation in the value of the gold in which rents have to be paid at a time when the competition of silver-using countries has reduced the prices of farm produce. If landed proprietors, farmers, and agricultural labourers once get hold of the idea that their troubles are to a large extent due to this cause, the principle of bimetallism will obtain a measure of support, which combined with that now forthcoming in the manufacturing districts may bring the question within the pale of practical politics. Meanwhile we have to consider the meaning and purpose of the Bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hill—one of the candidates for the Presidency in the recent competition which has resulted in the success of Mr. Cleveland—for the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act. The *Economist* will be delighted beyond measure to find that even while the Brussels Conference is still sitting, the first step has been taken to stop the monthly purchases of silver, for it justifies the prediction ventured upon on the 12th November, that the monetary policy of the United States would be determined—so far as silver is concerned—by the result of the International Conference. This prediction was based on the assumption that both political parties in the United States have come to recognise that if the Government cannot induce other nations to come to their assistance, the task of bolstering up the price of silver is one which is utterly beyond their power; this conclusion once arrived at would, of course, entail the discontinuance of the Treasury purchases of the metal. But it seems to be overlooked that the silver party, whose influence was sufficiently strong to compel both parties to adopt the policy of sustaining the value of an American product, may still be strong enough to delay, if not to prevent, the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act. The force of this consideration is not lessened by the fact that the Democrats own their recent successes in no small degree to the support of the silver party. It is not perhaps unwarrantable to impute to the alliance between the Democrats and the silver kings the unwonted candour with which the Secretary to the Treasury states in a report on the Act for the purchase of silver that the depreciation in the value of the silver in the national vaults embarrasses the Government. This discovery is nothing new, as the continuous deprecation in the value of the purchase of silver has been evident for two years, and it cannot now, for the first time, have become a source of embarrassment to a Government, which has a revenue more than it can spend. Perhaps there is a simpler explanation. The introduction of the Bill to repeal the Sherman Act, and the publication of the report calling attention to the depreciation in the value of the silver hoards at the present moment, may have it for their object to impress upon the Conference the expediency of coming to a decision not altogether disappointing to the hopes of the Government of the United States. It is, we understand, the opinion in London that in the last resort America will play double or quits with the monometallists, and very literally pay them off in their own coin. According to this view the cessation of the silver purchases will probably synchronise with the issue of a colossal gold loan for the creation of a gold currency in the States, while depleting the European markets. Whether this forecast be realised or not, it is impossible that India can consent to be the passive victim of forces wholly beyond her own control. The imperious necessity of placing the currency of this country on a basis that will be secure against the peril of a silver deluge, which may possibly accompany a new and forced appreciation of gold, is sufficiently manifest.

THE Agent-General of the Colony of Victoria a couple of months since asked the sanction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, to the coinage of silver at the Melbourne mint, which for many years had enjoyed with the mint in Sydney, New South Wales, the privilege of coining gold. The Government of the latter colony promptly protested against the concession to Victoria of the monopoly of minting silver coins for all the Australian Colonies, and urged that if any ground for preference existed it should be given to the mint at Sydney, which was established many years before that of Melbourne. The richest silver mines in the world are situated in New South Wales, and it was urged that the minting would be more expeditious and less costly if it were done in the colony which has to bear the expense of the administration of the mines—no sinecure in these days of miners' strikes. Sir William Harcourt diplomatically replied that as the proposed silver coinage would circulate throughout the whole of Australia, it is impossible to decide the question upon the isolated case of a single colony, without the concurrence of the rest. It is not a matter for surprise that Australian Colonies should clamour for the right to coin silver, for the operation has become in recent years very profitable to the British mint. Mr. S. Montagu estimates the silver coin in circulation in the Empire—excluding India—at £25,000,000 in nominal value. The actual gold value is about £13,000,000. Up to 1872 the average value of silver per ounce was five shillings—sixty pence. This was converted into silver token money at 66d., which gave a profit of ten per cent. Now that silver has fallen to 38d. per ounce, the profit on coining is about seventy-five per cent., and the shilling is worth little more than six pence as silver. Mr. Montagu states that the enormous difference between the nominal value of the English silver coins and the value of silver has led to the fraudulent manufacture of half-crowns, florins and shillings in good silver, which can only be detected in the mint, and perhaps, at the Bank of England as illegitimate. It is apparently with a view to share in these illegitimate profits that the most impecunious of the Australian Colonies has asked to be permitted to coin silver for itself and its neighbours. There has been much recrimination on the subject between the Cabinets of Melbourne and Sydney. The former accuses the latter of being the only obstacle to the success of the application addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—a dog-in-the-manger policy which it is urged is the more inexcusable, seeing that on two occasions—first in 1873-74 and again in 1891—when the Melbourne Government made a formal application to the Imperial Government, the papers were submitted to the New South Wales Government in the hope that a similar application would be made by that colony. The reply to this friendly overture was chilling. It set forth, firstly, "that no useful purpose can be served by undertaking the coinage of British silver tokens on account of the Imperial Government, and that in view of future complications it would be both unwise and impolitic to coin them on account of the colonies; and, secondly, that no claim has been made out for any share in the profit arising out of the coinage of British silver tokens as a set-off against the alleged loss by the coinage of gold." On the renewal of the request recently, the New South Wales Premier, it is asserted, undertook to support the action of the Victorian Government and demand that the right to coin silver should be accorded to both mints; but far from acting on this promise every obstacle was thrown in the way. The claim to preference on the ground that the chief silver mines are for the most part situated in New South Wales, is set aside by the incisive retort that if silver is to be coined only where it is produced, it might as well be said that a nation not having gold mines has no right to have a gold currency or a mint.

IT would certainly be a surprise to Bombay mill-owners and to many other people to learn that while we send to England or Australia for coal, there is an inexhaustible supply of heat, only eighteen miles distant, which far transcends in intensity anything which could be produced by a million cargoes of the best Cardiff or Wallsend. But such appears to be the literal fact. Mr. A. R. Wallace popularises in the *Fortnightly Review* the result of the studies of the geologist and mathematician the Rev. Osmond Fisher, which have established certain conclusions as to the thickness of the earth's crust, and the constitution of the interior, on which it rests, or rather floats, in a state of hydrostatic equilibrium. People who have once experienced the appalling tremor—expressively termed in French the *tremblement*—of the Earth's surface during an earth "quake" never recover their pristine confidence in the solidity of the globe. But even in their disillusion they do not realise, what appears nevertheless to be the fact, that earth and ocean alike float on a sea of molten matter which seethes in pent-up fury only eighteen miles beneath the soles of their feet, and is subject to the influence of tidal waves. If they understood this, and all that it implies they would thank God that there are earthquakes. For if the thin rind of unmelted rock, resting on a mass of fire eight thousand miles in diameter—were not sufficiently yielding to allow of the escape of the gases ever and anon rising from the interior of the fire-ball to its surface, the inhabitable portions of the earth would experience the fate of the steel case of an Armstrong shell when the generated gases, locked up in the powder within, explode. The earth crust is more accommodating than the steel case of a shell—it yields sensibly to irresistible pressure, and so escapes a cataclysm. That this yielding crust grows sensibly hotter as the depth increases has been long known; every miner is aware of it. It has been found by careful estimate that the increase of temperature is 1° Farenheit for every 47·5 feet of descent. At this rate of increase the melting point of rocks would be found at twenty miles or less. It was held until recently that the crust of the earth must be at least a thousand miles in depth, and that any theory of the fluidity of the earth's interior would involve the lifting up of the land with the rise of the internal tide. But the internal fluid is compressible, and there is no reason to suppose that the earth's exterior would necessarily undergo deformation by the internal pressure—especially seeing that when the pressure reaches a certain point the gases escape through fissure and the pressure is relieved. But we are not concerned with these recondite considerations, which interest the scientific world. It is of more interest to the general public to know that they have under their feet—wherever they move on sea or land—an inexhaustible supply of ready-made heat which can convert metals into vapour and reduce basalt to the fluidity of peasoup. Mr. Wallace assures us that we have here not only the possibility but the promise of an inexhaustible source of heat and power at such a moderate distance that we may hope some day to utilise it. The utilisation of this vast reservoir—a veritable *feu d'enfer*—does not necessarily involve the sinking of a shaft or the boring of a well eighteen miles deep, though modern engineers would not shrink from such a task. Long before the point at which rocks melt and iron is turned to vapour, sufficient heat would be found to supply the motive power of more factories and railways than the mind of man has yet conceived.

THE Home Secretary has addressed a circular letter to local Governments asking for opinions as to the differential treatment of prisoners in Indian jails. The Indian Legislature, unlike the English Legislature, has not made any distinction so far as regards the treatment of persons convicted of crimes necessarily involving moral turpitude, and of those who are sentenced to imprisonment for acts declared to be offences on grounds to which a moral stigma does not necessarily attach. The first-class misdemeanant is unknown in India, and the Government of India seems disposed to introduce him. There are plenty of prisoners in our jails at present convicted for misdemeanours, who would be glad to receive treatment similar to that which first-class misdemeanants at home receive; for the "simple imprisonment" they are now enduring is rather more severe than it need be, and brings them into contact with men they ought never to see. There may be differences of opinion as to whether simple imprisonment sufficiently meets the case of the class of prisoners referred to, but we doubt if any of the local Governments will hesitate to state that it does. There seems to be no justification whatever in placing a man committed for contempt of Court or a breach of bye-laws, for example, alongside a forger or a burglar. They may both have transgressed the laws of their country, but there is a wide division between them as sinners, and their confinement as well as their punishment should differ. The report of the Indian Jail Conference recommended the recognition of Division "A" of prisoners, who should be subjected to a minimum of severity, allowed to wear their own clothes if they choose, not to be shaved as a part of prison discipline, or undergo any penal treatment. It was also suggested that they should be allowed books and any other indulgences consistent with jail discipline. This perhaps does not mean much, depending, as it does, greatly on the interpretation of the term "jail discipline." The Conference further suggested that they be allowed to work if they choose to, but not be entitled to any remuneration for their labour, and that they might receive friends once in three months or oftener at the discretion of the Superintendent. These amendments seem desirable. Even in England it is shown by a recent article in one of the London evening journals that the lot of a prisoner under remand may be an unnecessarily unhappy one, and circumstances combine to render him as miserable as possible. In this country prison life cannot but have double the terrors of that in England. Now that the question of amending the Prisons Act is under consideration Local Governments will make rapid inquiry into the subject, and as replies are asked for within a month from Friday last, there is no time to lose.

THE increasing indifference to cross the "Kala Pani" is shown in a report on the working of the Native Passenger Ship's Act. The number of passengers who left Indian ports during last year in native passenger ships was 1,295,992—an increase of a hundred and ten thousand on the previous year, and two hundred and ninety-four thousand on the year 1888-89. Bombay heads the list as regards short voyages, as also in the proportion per cent. in each province, more than fifty-five per cent. of the whole coming under the heading Bombay. Madras, however, had eight times the number which Bombay records of passengers undertaking long passages. Most of Bombay's short voyages were merely went from one port to another in the Presidency. The Bengali journeys were between Calcutta and Chandbali, and in Burma between Rangoon and Moul

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AND BIMETALLISM.

LOIDON, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Conference, at which fifteen hundred delegates were present, a resolution was passed in favour of protection, and urging Government to support bimetallism at the Brussels Conference.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Euphrates sailed yesterday for Bombay.

BILL TO REPEAL THE PURCHASE OF SILVER ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Hill has introduced a Bill into the Senate for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

REPORT ON THE SILVER PURCHASE ACT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Sherman Act for the purchase of silver, is not satisfactory, and states that the depreciation in the value of silver held by the Treasury embarrasses the Government.

INDIAN IMPORTS IN AMERICA.

The Imports into the United States, from India, in the year 1892, show an increase of a million and a half of dollars.

THE UGANDA MISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The *Times* states that five hundred trained soldiers from the Sultan of Zanzibar's army will accompany Sir Gerald Portal on his mission to Uganda. Major Owen of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and Captain Portal, of the North Lancashire Regiment, will also accompany him.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Times*, in an inspired article, states that the Chinese Ambassador at St Petersburg, has been expressly instructed to impress upon Russia that China will regard any encroachment on the Alichur Pamir as a very serious matter. Moreover the Chinese Government have just decided to extend the telegraph to Urumtsi.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE AMIR'S DEPAETURE FOR KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The Amir had fixed the 2nd instant as the date of leaving Paghman for Kabul.

NEWS FROM GILGIT.

The delay in the receipt of news from Gilgit, within the last few days, is due to the fact that the telegraph line was broken, and messages had to be sent from Astor to Bandipore by post.

Latest news up to the 1st December, states that Chilas had been evacuated by the tribesmen and occupied by our troops. The people of Thak and Bunar Valleys, on the left bank of the Indus, next above Chilas, have completely submitted, and no further attack has been made upon Dr. Robertson's party.

THE SITUATION IN CHITRAL.

There is a rumour that Sher Afzul has fled, and that Nizam-ul-Mulk has occupied Chitral town, but this is doubtful. It seems that Umra Khan of Jhandoul has recently sent a force to capture Kila Darosh, the only fort of importance between his position at Nasrat and Chitral town. The expedition was unsuccessful.

BENGAL QUININE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The Government of Bengal has just issued the details of a scheme for encouraging the general use of quinine among natives of the Province. The drug is the purest and best. The State will be supplied by the Government factory and retailed in five grain packets at one pice each, and in the mofussil at all post offices, the post-master receiving a small commission on the sale. When the scheme is further elaborated the drug will be sold by police outposts, dispensaries, and all other public offices.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, left to-night for Bombay, *en route* to Ahmedabad and Deesa Districts, on tour.

CRICKET: LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Lord Hawke's Eleven will play a cricket match next week. The following will represent the Poona Gymkhana:—Messrs. Troup, Luard, Wilkins, Usborne, Stockdale, Anderson, Schneider, Fagan, Sinclair, Dr. Trask, and Captain DuCane.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 8.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed this morning. Yusuf Uzuman, witness for the defence, examined, swore that he was a Zamindar of Banda; and he knew Gertrude Donnelly in 1872; and was on terms of undue intimacy with her for three months. She went to his house attired as a native. Mehdi Hassan had indicated to him that it was desirable that he should not recognize his wife, and had sent Aliud-Deen for the purpose of impressing that on witness.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Presidency Eleven concluded their second innings to-day. They scored 112 runs, thus leaving Lord Hawke's team only 36 runs to win:—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
L Fox, c Robinson, b Jackson	2	c Robinson, b Hill	39
F Smallwood, c Maclean, b Gibson	9	c Gibbs, c Foljambe	9
E H Swayne, b Jackson	16	c Robinson, b Gibson	3
Bandmaster Birkby, c Robinson, b Gibson	11	b Foljambe	16
A Jones, c Robinson, b Gibson	4	not out	5
E T Hill, c Foljambe, b Gibson	1	b Foljambe	7
Major Bruce, b Jackson	15	b Hill	17
Sewell, not out	70	c and b Hill	1
E Price, b Jackson	0	b Hill	6
Private Reeves, c Gibson, b Hornsby	52	b Hill	0
Private Bagwell, b Hornsby	19	b Foljambe	2
Extras	3	Extras	12
Total	223	Total	112

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, b Bagwell	69	not out	13
C W Wright, b Sewell	32	b Bagwell	17
Gibson, l-b-w, b Bagwell	0	not out	6
H Wright, c Reeves, b Sewell	26		
Hornsby, c Swayne, b Bagwell	4		
Robinson, c Swayne, b Sewell	2		
Gibbs, st Jones, b Sewell	10	to bat.	
Hill, b Sewell	59		
Foljambe, not out	33		
Maclean, b Sewell	3		
Extras	16		
Total	260	Total	36

MISS PASH'S MISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, Dec. 7.

Miss Pash, B.A., and Mrs. Gostling, addressed a large meeting in the Saumarga Samaj, Bellary, on "Female Education." A high school for Hindu ladies was proposed and Rao Bahadur A. Sabhapatti Mudaliar, with his usual munificence, subscribed ten thousand rupees, and Mr. K. Venkatrao five hundred for the purpose.

THE POONA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

The following instructions are issued regarding this cold weather manœuvres for the troops in the Poona district:—

For the purpose of these manœuvres each Cavalry Regiment and Infantry Battalion, with the exception of the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, will be divided into two equal parts, to be called—in the Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Regiments—in the Infantry, the 1st and 2nd Battalions. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be equally distributed between the two parts. The troops will be divided into two forces, called, respectively, the "Northern" and the "Southern." The Northern force will wear khakee, and the Southern force white head dresses. No spikes or ball ornaments will be worn.

The following is the general idea:—"The Northern Force is moving on Poona from the North East. The Southern Army, whose Head-quarters are at Poona, has a detached force at Khoudapur. Intelligence is received that a force, (strength about two Brigades with Cavalry and Artillery) is advancing on Poona, having passed through Ahmednagar on the 5th January 1893. The Southern Commander immediately directs the Khondapur force to advance to Sirur and dispute the passage of the Goor river. A force in support is pushed out from Poona."

The Northern Force, until it is reinforced, will be composed as follows:—Brig.-Genl. J. Gatacre, C.B. Commanding; Capt. E. A. D. Arey Thomas, Asst. Adjt. General; Capt. F. Wadeson, Dy. Asst Adjt. General; Lieut. J. G. Lowndes, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. G. W. Palin, Chief Commissariat Officer; Surg. Lt.-Col H. G. W. Barrow, Principal Medical Officer; Lieut. G. H. Wylde Browne, Signalling Officer.

Cavalry Brigade.—Lieut.-Col M. W. Stevens, Commanding; Major H. Paget, 7th Hussars, Brigade Major; 1st Regiment Poona Horse, 2nd Regiment Poona Horse, 26th Field Battery, No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. Morse, 8th Bombay Infantry, Commanding; Capt. Capel Cure, Gloucester Regiment, Brigade-Major; K. O. Royal Lancaster Regiment—1st Battalion, K. O. Royal Lancaster Regiment—2nd Battalion, 8th Bombay Infantry—1st Battalion, 8th Bombay Infantry—2nd Battalion.

Division Battalions.—Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion; Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment—2nd Battalion.

This force will concentrate near Narayengawhan, 7 miles N. E. of Sirur on the 7th January, and halt for the 8th; moving as follows:—On the 5th January, the 26th Field Battery and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will march to Tass; on the 6th January they will move to Supa; and on the 7th January to the place of concentration. The K. O. Royal Lanc. Regt. and the 8th Bombay Infantry will march on the 6th January to Tass, and on the 7th January to the place of concentration. The Poona Horse will move to the rendezvous on the 7th January. The two companies of the K. O. Royal Lancaster Regt. from Satara and No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners will march from Kirkee on the 3rd January, arriving at the place of concentration on the 7th.

The Southern force, until it is reinforced, will be composed as follows:—

Major Genl. R. Blundell, Commanding; Capt. T. P. Geoghegan, Asst Adjutant General; Capt H. Chance, R. A, Deputy Asst. Adjt. General; Capt. B. Upperton, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. J. R. Wickham, Chief Commissariat Officer; Surg. Lt.-Col. Quill, Principal Medical Officer; Capt. E. C. Tidswell, Signalling Officer.

Cavalry Brigade.—Lieut.-Col W. Jones, Commanding; Lieut. C. W. Gabb, Brigade-Major; 1st Regiment—2nd Lancers; 2nd Regiment—2nd Lancers.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Kaye, Commanding; 27th Field Battery.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Sappers and Miners.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Mander, 3rd Bo. L.I, Commanding; Captain Aitken, 19th Bo. Infy, Brigade-Major. Worcestershire Regiment—1st Battalion; Worcestershire Regiment—2nd Battalion; 25th Bombay Infantry—1st Battalion; 25th Bombay Infantry—2nd Battalion.

Divisional Battalions.—Lancashire Fusiliers—1st Battalion; Lancashire Fusiliers—2nd Battalion.

This force will march to Lohogaon and Wagholi on the 5th Jany; on the 6th to Koregaon and Wadu; on the 7th to Khandapur, where it will halt for the 8th.

On the 9th January the general idea commences. The Cavalry of the two forces will meet. The Southern force will march to the Goor, leaving its camp at Khondapur, and will bivouac at Sirur on the 10th January there will be a general engagement. On the Goor river. On the 11th January the reserves of both forces will arrive at Khondapur, and will receive orders as to their future movements.

RESERVES.

The Reserves, under the command of Lt. Col. Tandy, 25th Bombay Infantry, Commanding; Captain Brunker, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, will be composed as follows:—

For Northern Force:—L. Battery R. H. A., K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 13th Bombay Infantry.

For Southern Force:—36th Field Battery, 72nd Field Battery, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, and will march on the 9th January from Poona and Kirkee to Lohogaon and Wagholi. On the 10th January to the Bhima, where the tents will be left as a standing camp. On the 11th January to Khondapur, where the tents of the Southern advanced force will be utilized as far as possible, the remainder of the troops bivouacking.

On the 11th January the forces having been reinforced, their composition will be changed as follows:—

Northern Force.—L. Battery R.H.A., will join the Cavalry Brigade, and a second Infantry Brigade will be formed as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Tandy, Commanding; Capt. Brunker, Brigade Major; Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion; Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion; 13th Bombay Infantry, 1st Battalion; 13th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Battalion; and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will form a divisional battalion.

Southern Force.—The 36th and 72nd Field Batteries will join the Artillery Brigade under Lieut.-Col. Kaye, and a second Infantry Brigade will be formed as follows:—Lt.-Col. Goldsmith, Commanding; Major Mein, Marine Battalion, Brigade Major; Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Battalion; Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion; 3rd Bo. Light Infy., 1st Battalion; 3rd Bo. Light Infy., 2nd Battalion; and the two battalions of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry will be divisional battalions. From the 11th January the two forces will operate against each other and by the 14th will have reached the vicinity of Poona. Tactical operations will be carried on during the week from the 16th to 21st Janv., and the Field firing and march past will take place in the week from 23rd to 28th January. Veterinary Lieut. Axe will be in veterinary charge of both forces, and will remain with the advanced force of the Southern Army, whence his services can be obtained when required. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be "Umpire-in-Chief," and will be distinguished by a large red and white pennon. The following officers will form the Umpire Staff:—

Northern Force:—Colonel Newport, 17th Bombay Infantry; Colonel Scott, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Curtin, Gloucester Regiment; Lieut-Col. Corbett; Royal Artillery; Major Elliot, D. S. O. 1st Lancers; Major Proudfoot, 9th Bombay Infantry; Captain Preston, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. One A.-D. C., to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Southern Force:—Colonel Curteis, A. A. G.; Colonel Watling, A. A. G.; Lieut-Colonel Peyton, Durham Lt. Infy; Major Hotham, R. H. A.; Major Bailward, R. A.; Captain Holdsworth, 7th Hussars; Captain Chrusac, 23rd Bombay Infy. One Captain, Durham Lt. Infy.

Umpires will wear white coats and helmets, with cord pantaloons. Their swords may, if desired, be attached to the saddle. The troops moving in relief, and the battery coming for annual practice, viz., 26th Field Battery, 3 Companies K. O. Roy. Lanc. Regt. will move on relief scale of baggage, vide A. R. I. Vol. X, P. II, para 109. The Loyal North Lancashire Regt., which detrains at Ahmednagar, will not be considered as moving in relief, but will be provided with carriage.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

Last night the Willard Opera Company played "Miss Decima." It was a severe test of its ability, but the success which has attended their previous efforts crowned last evening's performance. Mr. Willard undertook the part of Dr. Jackson and Miss Vera Patey was bewitching as Decima Jackson; Miss Madie Bennett's Senora di Varganaz was a pleasing performance, whilst Mr. Ethel Mackay was a charming Senorita Inez. Mr. Bathurst's Rolleston and Mr. Hall's Chevalier O'Flanagan were both creditable pieces of play; and Mr. Munro and Mr. Fearnley both sustained the characters allotted to them with credit. As all previous pieces have been "Miss Decima" was suitably staged and costumed, and that the solos and choruses were well sung goes without saying.

A case interesting to regimental officers has just been decided by the Government of India. A Captain of a field battery officiating as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of a District has been allowed, under para. 431 (c). Army Regulations, India, to draw his regimental allowance for three months, i.e., he has been allowed to draw Rs. 60 a month horse allowance for three months, but Rs. 30 of this amount is to be held to be included in his staff pay of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAD DEATH OF A NAVAL ENGINEER.

On Wednesday night last, a painful event happened at the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Percy Fletcher Faulkner, an engineer on board her Majesty's s.s Cossack, now lying in the harbour, went to the hotel, on Tuesday last. He often complained of sleeplessness, and used to take syrup of chloral to induce sleep, but on Wednesday he took an overdose, which cost him his life. On Wednesday morning he left the hotel and went to his ship, and was found sleeping in his cabin at 1 p.m. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he returned to the hotel, and it is believed that he was on his return slightly under the influence of liquor. He drank a glass of ice-water, and then laid down. Shortly afterwards he sent a man to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop with a prescription, which he signed "P. F. Faulkner, Surgeon, R. N., H. M's ship Cossack." The prescription was for six ounces of syrup of chloral, and thinking that it came from a medical gentleman, the assistant manager had it dispensed, and sent a bottle of syrup of chloral to the deceased at the hotel by one of their *coolies*. The deceased drank it all. At 7-30 p.m., he asked for his dinner, which was supplied to him in his room, but he did not eat it, and lay down in bed. At 9-30 o'clock that night a hamal heard the deceased loudly breathing in his room, the doors of which were closed from inside. The servant called Mr. Smith, an officer of the ship, who was also staying in the hotel to see if Mr. Faulkner was all right. He entered the deceased's room by climbing over a partition and found the deceased lying in the bed. His body was warm. Dr. Munday and the ship's surgeon were called, but when Dr. Munday arrived he felt the deceased's pulse and pronounced him dead. Dr. Munday had the deceased placed on the floor and applied artificial respiration, but without success. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Great Western Hotel, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Edmund Hyde Smith said: I am a Lieutenant on board her Majesty's ship Cossack, now lying in the Government Dock. The deceased was an engineer on board the ship, and was about thirty years of age. I have known him for the last eight months. He was addicted to drink. The day before yesterday he and I came to the Great Western Hotel together, because our ship was in the dock. I did not see him the whole of Wednesday. At 9-30 o'clock, on Wednesday night, some of the servants of the hotel called me to the deceased's room, and when I went there, I found the doors of the room fastened from inside. I went round to see if I could get in by the back door, but as I could not; I climbed over a partition and entering the room, I opened the doors. I found the deceased lying in his bed dressed in pyjamas. He was lying partly on his face, and his head was hanging partly over the edge of the bed. I was not sure if he was dead, as his body was warm. I sent at once for our own doctor, and for two other doctors. I put his head on a pillow and slapped his body with a wet towel. I tried to give him hot coffee, but it did not go down his throat. Just then Dr. Munday came, and pronounced that Mr. Faulkner was dead. Dr. Munday then got the deceased placed on the floor, and tried to resuscitate the deceased by using artificial respiration, which was continued for about an hour and a-half-but without any success. I saw the bottle now shown to me on the dressing table in the deceased's room. It is labelled "syrup of chloral." There are three labels on it, one is white, another red, and the third green. On the green label is the word "poison" in large letters. The bottle was empty when I saw it. The deceased told me that he used to take chloral to induce sleep before he joined the ship. To the best of my belief, the prescription now shown to me is signed by deceased as P. F. Faulkner, Surgeon, R. N. her Majesty's ship Cossack. Eight days ago deceased was suffering from sleeplessness, and I know that the doctor was treating him for it. The bottle now shown to me was found on the table. There was also an empty bottle near it. His dinner which was on another table was quite untouched.

Dr. Robert Hardie said: I am the Surgeon of her Majesty's ship Cossack now lying in the Government Dock, and I am at present living in the Apollo Hotel because the ship is in the dock. I treated the deceased for insomnia about eight or nine days ago, and insomnia was in my opinion due to alcohol. The deceased was not at the time on the sick list, but attended to his duty. The deceased asked me to give him chloral, because he had once before been treated with it when he was suffering from sleeplessness; I did not give him chloral, but bromide of potassium, and he got all right again. He also told me that he required large doses of chloral, and he fancied that the bromide was not strong enough. I saw the deceased yesterday on board the ship in the dock at about 8-30 a. m. He spoke to me casually. He seemed to be very cheerful, but appeared to have been drinking. I saw him again at 1-25 p.m. in his own cabin. He was then sleeping heavily and loudly snoring, which drew my attention to him. He appeared to be sleeping off the effects of drink, and I did not disturb him and left the cabin quietly. About 10 p.m. I was summoned to see the deceased at the Great Western Hotel. I at once went there and found the deceased lying dead on the floor. Dr. Munday was using artificial respiration, which was continued for more than an hour, but without success. The bottle now produced was shown to me. It was on a table, and contained, as it does now, a quantity of syrup of chloral. The prescription now produced is for six ounces of syrup of hydrate of chloral. If the whole was taken it would be fatal. I have treated deceased with bromide of potassium for sleeplessness on three or four occasions previously. I found the deceased extremely impatient in regard to the action of the drug. He used to say that it did not act quickly enough, and used to ask for another dose in an unreasonable time. He had vomiting in all his drinking bouts. If the vomiting was going on, and the deceased going on taking the chloral in small doses, he might be under the impression that he was ejecting each as it was taken; whereas, most probably, some portion of each dose was retained, and this formed a more and more concentrated solution in the stomach, which, as absorbed, would eventually prove fatal. The quantity unconsumedly retained in the stomach would depend entirely on the force of the muscular contraction of the stomach, and the effect of chloral would be to reduce the force of these contractions. Chloral is a powerful sedative, and in small doses contracts vomiting.

Mr. Alfred Pell said: I am an assistant manager in Kemp and Co., Ld. I recognise this bottle produced before the Coroner. It is labelled syrup of chloral, and was supplied by Kemp and Co. yesterday on prescription produced before the Coroner. I sent the bottle to the hotel. It contained six ounces of chloral. It is a poison, and the bottle was labelled accordingly. The prescription was signed "P. F. Faulkner, Surgeon. R. N., H. M's ship Cossack." There was no doubt in my mind that the signature to the prescription was that of the surgeon of the ship. Had I known that it had come from a non-professional man I would not have dispensed it and sent it out by a coolie. The syrup of chloral which was sent to the hotel, at 6 p.m., was prepared according to the British pharmacopœia and consisted of ten grains of chloral hydrate to an ounce. The prescription was brought by a native who appeared to have come from the Great Western Hotel, and the bottle was sent there by a coolie in the employ of Kemp and Co.

Ignatio Brazanza, a table servant in the hotel, stated that a messenger from Kemp and Co. brought a bottle which he delivered to the deceased, who was walking up and down the room and appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor. At 7-30., the deceased called him and asked him to fetch his dinner up-stairs to his room, which he did, and left it on his table. The deceased was then in his bed. When he came out, the deceased got up and closed the door after him (witness).

Luciano Pinto, a bed-room servant in the hotel, stated that the deceased took a cup of tea, some biscuits and butter, and then left the hotel on Wednesday morning. He returned in the afternoon and appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor. He asked for and drank a glass of ice-water, which the witness brought to him. He walked up and down in his room for about two minutes, and then lay down in his bed. At 9-30 p.m., witness heard the deceased breathing loudly in his room. He tried to open the doors, but could not, and therefore he called Mr. Smith, who entered the room by climbing over the partition, and opened the doors, when the witness went in, but the deceased had ceased breathing.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that he had examined the deceased, who, he was of opinion, died from chloral poison, which was self-administered. If six ounces of syrup of chloral were taken at a time, it would cause the death of a man in about an hour.

Dr. Blaney, having summed up the evidence, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a unanimous verdict to the effect, that Mr. Faulkner died by chloral hydrate, administered by himself in an overdose ignorantly.

The Commissioners of the Divisions of the Bombay Presidency will now take up their permanent appointments, the Hon. Mr. J. Nugent taking up the S. D. Commissionership, Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., C.D., and Mr. G. B. Reid, N. D.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 5.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the Residency Bazaars Court this morning. The examination of James Lauchlin, the second defence witness, was continued by Mr. Eardley Norton.

James Lauchlin said: When Gertude Donnelley heard of his contemplated marriage with Miss Orman she wanted him to go and insult her so that he might be free. He replied that on the evening of the 26th August, 1869, he would go and do as she wished. He got married to Miss Orman at four o'clock. He did that because he was afraid of a row. He never intended to insult Miss Orman, or break off the marriage. The greater part of the morning of his marriage-day he spent with Gertrude, at Mrs. Hodges's. At 3 o'clock he told Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude to get dressed, and he would get the carriage ready and would call for them. He then left, and at four o'clock he got married. Just at the end of the ceremony at the church Gertrude Donnelly and Mrs. Hodges put in an appearance. Gertude told the minister, Mr. Ellis, that he (witness) had committed bigamy. The next day Mrs. Hodges called at his house. He compromised matters by paying the hotel expenses of Gertrude and Mrs. Hodges, and their railway fare from and to Kapurthala. He was threatened with an action for "criminal breach of contract." Witness and his wife had been parted since two or three months after his marriage. One evening shortly after his marriage he was driving past Gertrude Donnelley's house, and she called him in, and he got down and went into her house. He stayed with her for some time talking to her. When he returned to his wife she asked him where he had been. At first he would not tell, and then she said she knew where he had been. She said that one of Gertrude Donnelley's servants had told her that he was in the house with Gertrude. She accused him of impropriety. From that day his wife had refused to live with him. His wife took proceedings against him, but failed to get a divorce. He had not seen Gertrude Donnelley since that occasion until he met her in Court. On the 6th of October, 1892, he met Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Norton at Christ church, Lucknow. The Rev. Mr. Clark was officiating. He gave Mr. Norton and Mr. Edgelow the cemetery books. Mr. Clark was paying pensioners. Mr. Clark was asking the pensioners if they knew anything of Donnelley's death. Witness saw there was some confusion about it. When he saw no one could give information, he said he would tell them about it. He told the Rev. Mr. Clark, in the presence of Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Norton, before he had been asked any questions that he had been engaged to marry Gertrude Donnelley. Mr. Norton then asked what his name was, and he replied "James Lauchlin." Witness then went to the Royal Hotel with Mr. Norton and Mr. Edgelow where he made a statement. He made a voluntary statement.

Mr. Rudra: I call for that statement.

Mr. Norton: I have not gone into the terms of that statement.

Mr. Norton to witness: Was any bribe offered to you either present or future?—No, no temptation was offered.

Has any inducement been offered by Mr. Boyle, Mr. Edgelow, or myself at any time?—None.

You know Mrs. Rostan?—Yes.

Up to the morning I saw you had Mrs. Rostan spoken to you?—No, we were on bad terms.

It has been stated in Court we made you drunk on Byculla whisky, did we give you any whisky?—No, I only had a bottle of beer.

Do you know Mary Gill of Lucknow?—I only know her name.

Have you ever spoken to her?—No.

After you made your statement to us and even before, had any attempts been made to get you to give evidence for the prosecution?—I went to see Tommy Fanthum in a friendly manner, and Ruthinath Pundit was there.

What took place?—Reference was made to the Hyderabad case. Tommy Fanthum began to describe Gertrude Donnelley and they discussed whether her hair was black or light chestnut and regarding her moral character. Ruthinath said she was the daughter of an officer, Michael Donnelly. They got excited, and I said, "What is the use of discussing, I know all about Gertrude. I was engaged to her, and she was the daughter of a Sergeant of the Commissariat Department." I gave them other details. When I left the post office Ruthinath left, and he said, "If your statement is correct you will make a fortune. With regard to what you have been stating about Gertrude Donnelley you remain neutral or clear out of the station, and I will get you Rs. 1,000 from Mehdi Hassan." I had to sign a document that I was engaged to Gertrude Donnelley, but in consequence of family quarrels I had broken off the marriage, but that I still held a very high opinion of her.

Did you ever sign such a paper?—No, I had no intention of giving evidence on either side.

Was Tommy Fanthum a go-between?—Yes, he pressed me to make the statement, and wrote to me through his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fleming.

You drove me to the post office where an interview took place between you and Fanthum?—Yes, on the same day as I made the statement.

What did Tommy Fanthum suggest?—He said that Ruthinath would arrive that night with the money, and asked me to come for it.

Was any arrangement made for you to meet Gertrude Donnelley?—Yes, Ruthinath said you must go to Allahabad an bring Gertrude Donnelley to Lucknow.

All that was abandoned?—Yes.

Did you receive a letter from Mrs. Fleming?—Yes.

The letter said, "Please come over soon as I want to see you on some urgent business."

Did you receive a second letter from Mrs. Fleming, dated the 9th Oct.?

"In connection with the money affairs please see us between 10 and 11 during the day, positive, and without fail. Hope sincerely you will not disappoint us like yesterday."

Witness received a note from Tommy Fanthum as follows:—"I shall see you positively this evening at 8."

On the 13th October he received a second letter from Tommy Fanthum, saying "Please come over I have something important to communicate from Pundit Rathinath, which will surprise you very much."

Witness, continuing, said: "On the 17th October he signed a statement, and in consequence of that an affidavit was made, and a warrant applied for to arrest Mrs. Rostan. Witness kept Mr. Edgelow informed of the attempts to bribe him. On the day on which he made the affidavit he was at Mrs. Rostan's house. Mrs. Rostan said I am sorry that you are netted into this nasty case as well as myself. There is a friend of mine named Duand who is coming forward, an old school-fellow of Mehdi Hassen, because Ruthinath has been chiselling money. These people are troubling me greatly, and I am going to lay a trap. I am going to invite Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Norton and arrange a scene at which Duand would be there with the paper and the money and Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Norton will catch them." He understood that Mrs. Rostan was acting as Mr. Edgelow's friend, and in pursuance of that arrangement he went to Mrs. Rostan's house about four in the evening. Duand was in the dining-room. She made a sign to the screen. Duand advised me not to expose my own flesh. "You were engaged to her, take the money, and clear out." He then asked me to sign a paper in which he said there was no harm. Whilst the conversation was going on Mr. Boyle's coachman came in, and said Mr. Boyle wanted her. Mr. Duand wanted to get behind the screen. She said "Good gracious these people will bother my life out." She then sent word to say she was not at home. That created a suspicion in his mind as he was under the impression that Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow were behind the screen, and had heard the whole of the conversation, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow went away, and he was again asked to sign the paper, and refused. Mrs. Rostan asked him to leave the station, and said she was going that very night to Jeypore. He replied he could not go without leave from Mr. Clark. He went away and promised to return at eight o'clock next morning when he would let them know. He then went straight to the hotel and told Mr. Edgelow. Witness understood that Mrs. Rostan was getting up the plot to give Mr. Edgelow proof of the attempts made by Mehdi Hassan to bribe witness, and he understood he was assisting in that. When Mrs. Rostan refused her evidence to Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow he "smelt a rat." It was not true as Mrs. Rostan had sworn that he complained he had not been bribed, and wanted to be. He was taken to Pundit Ruthinath's house in Lucknow before Mrs. Rostan's arrest. Ruthinath asked him to go as there was a festival. He went to his house and Ruthinath took him upstairs, and introduced me to a man whom he called "my dear friend." The friend had a flannel bandage on his foot, and he said he was suffering from rheumatic pains. A conversation again took place about Gertrude's hair, and the friend had to decide the question as to the colour as he knew her very well. Witness said it was fair hair, coloured with busmah, and he knew it because she coloured his as well. The friend said he could not credit witness's word. He said by nature she had black hair. Witness said he ought to know best as he was in the field first. Both got rather heated, and witness went away. Witness was short-tempered now. Ruthinath followed him to his house, and witness protested against Ruthinath getting him into a row. Ruthinath replied "You have spoilt everything." He asked how and Ruthinath replied it was Mehdi Hassan's brother. Witness had seen the same man in the witness-box at this Court, when he was called "Mehdi Hassan." He never told the sick friend that he had been made drunk by Mr. Edgelow with whisky, and did not tell him Mrs. Rostan had been instructed by Sajit Beg. He neither knew Sajit Beg, or Sarwar Jung, or who were his relations. He did not tell Mehdi Hassan that he (witness) knew nothing about Gertrude Donnelley, or that "money makes a person know everything in this world." Witness did not say that if he was paid Rs. 1,000, he would make a statement which would make Gertrude Donnelley shiver, or that Sarwar Jung's money was being spent like water. He did not reproach Mehdi Hassan, because he would not spend Rs. 1,000 to protect his reputation.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rudra witness said: He got some *loot* during the Mutiny. He became engaged to Gertrude Donnelley after knowing her a fortnight. He was very fond of her, and still had a liking for her. There was a lot of love correspondence between them. He destroyed the letters after he broke off the match. His friends spoke to him about his engagement, and they said he had pitched upon a handsome girl. Dr. Kidd tried to cut him out, and witness gave him a good thrashing. He believed Gertrude to be a good girl at that time. He did not expose Gertrude Donnelley when he discovered her relations with her father, because he did not wish to blast her future, and, secondly, because he was afraid of the law, he being the only witness on the occasion. Witness was encouraged by Gertrude to be on familiar terms.

The Court then adjourned.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.

(SECOND COMPETITION.)

The second of the six Handicap competitions for the forty-twa medal took place yesterday, twenty players having entered. Amongst the competitors we were glad to notice Mr. T. D. Mackenzie and Mr. W. G. Page. Three of the scratch men—namely, Messrs. Marshall Reid, Page and Dr. MacDonald—came in with 44 each, but this was beaten by the nett scores of five of the competitors, and equalled by four others. Mr. Boggs played steadily, and well, his 46—6 giving him a nett 40, which was the winning score. Three players tied for second place. Mr. W. E. Young being 45—3, or 42 nett, Mr. Maclean 46—4, or 42 nett, and Mr. W. H. Reid 46—4, or 42 nett. Captain Stanley Smith was only one point behind, with 46—3, or 43 nett, and then comes a string of no less than seven nett scores of 44.

The following are the detailed scores:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Nett Score.
Mr C H S Boggs	46	6	40
Mr W E Young	45	3	42
Mr J Maclean	46	4	42
Mr W H Reid	46	4	42
Capt Stanley Smith	46	3	43
Dr D MacDonald	44	Scratch	44
Mr M F Reid	44	do	44
Mr W G Page	44	do	44
Mr T D Mackenzie	46	2	44
Mr D Carmichael	47	3	44
Mr M C Turner	48	4	44
Mr A Taylor	51	7	44
Mr R G Oxenham	52	7	45
Mr C E Nixon	48	2	46
Mr L J Robertson	50	2	48
Mr J G Buchanan	51	3	48
Mr G McLaren	51	3	48
Capt S C Smith	52	3	49
Rev R M Gray	52	Scratch	52
Mr W Milne	Retired	5	...

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The Marine Court of Inquiry which was appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances under which the buttella Krishna Pursad was run down by the s. s. Clan Fraser on the 27th ultimo, delivered its finding at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The President, Mr. C. P. Cooper, after reviewing the evidence, said:—"After a careful consideration of the evidence, the Court is of opinion that the cause of the collision between the s. s. Clan Fraser and the buttella Krishna Pursad was due to the buttella carrying no light visible to an approaching steamer, and starboarding her helm and attempting to cross the bows of the steamer when close to her. The discipline, management, control, and manœuvring of the steamer had been carefully attended to, the pilot's orders were promptly carried out, a careful lookout was kept and the steamer's speed was moderate. A vessel under sail without a light visible to the steamer was sighted on the port-bow. The pilot thereupon did what was right, viz., ported his helm, and thereafter finding a collision inevitable, reversed the steamer's engines. The night was dark (there was no moon) and we consider it was almost impossible for those in charge of the Clan Fraser in such a night to distinguish unlighted craft in their fairway in time with the certainty to avoid them. The evidence of the tindal and crew of the Buttella is unsatisfactory, contradictory in important details, and at variance with their previous statements. It appears that the Buttella did not carry a clearly visible light forward, in such a position, as to have been observable to or from a steamer approaching from a direction opposite to that in which the Buttella was sailing. The tindal and crew, we think, were otherwise employed than in keeping a careful lookout. When suddenly called to the peril of collision, they lost their heads, and acted in a manner which brought about the collision. Their ignorance of lights, rules of the road, and general incapacity in a case of emergency is amply shown in evidence recorded in the case. After the collision the captain of the Clan Fraser at once lowered a boat and saved six of the crew of the Buttella. One of the crew named Jeenia appears to have been missing. A thorough search was made for the missing man, which was sufficiently prolonged to have secured his rescue had he been alive. We consider the tindal and the *chota* tindal of the open boat or buttella are to blame for the collision. They were

received from Government might be submitted to the Standing Committee for report.

In the opinion of Mr. Wacha there was no necessity to send the matter to the Standing Committee. He said the people of Bombay did not wish for the imposition of a dog-tax. As far as he could see Mr. Kabraji was the only one who desired it, and seemed to have hydrophobia on the brain. (Laughter.) He would move as an amendment that the letter be recorded, and it was carried.

THE ESTABLISHMENT ON THE TANSA DUCT.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8062, dated 2nd November, 1892, as under :—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 16602, dated 31st October, 1892, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the employment of the following establishment, from 1st November, 1892, to 28th February, 1893, for the purpose of supervising certain minor works on the Tansa Duct line, viz. :—

1 Inspector	Rs. 90	per mensem.	
4 Maistries	at Rs. 40 each...	,, 160	,,
2 Do.	at ,, 35	,, ... ,, 70	,,
3 Do.	at ,, 30	,, ... ,, 90	,,
7 Linsmen	at ,, 10	,, ... ,, 70	,,
16 Watchmen	at ,, 10	,, ... ,, 160	,,
9 Lascars	at ,, 10	,, ... ,, 90	,,
2 Lascars for bridges at	,, 17	,, ... ,, 34	,,
	Rs. 764 per mensem.		

For 4 months from 1st November 1892 to 28th February 1893.....Rs. 3,056

The cost to be debited to savings in the provision for Tansa Establishment already sanctioned. "That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the continuance during the same period of the establishment in the Chief Accountant's Office required to audit the accounts of these works, at a monthly cost of Rs. 80 (for 4 months Rs. 320). The cost to be met from savings as above."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE DEALERS IN COUNTRY BOOTS.

Consideration was given to Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8452, dated 11th November, 1892, as under :—

"That the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee commenced to make enquiries into the application, dated 28th July last, from Praga Walla, Premabai, Mirza Mahomed, and other dealers in country boots and shoes, but are unable to complete the same, as the Commissioner states that it would not in his opinion be advisable to lay the papers in this matter on the table."

Mr. Mehta said he hoped the Standing Committee did not forget that they were not empowered to call for reports from the Commissioner.

Mr. Shroff : I think the Committee form part and parcel of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta said he did not think so. He would propose that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked if he had any objection for producing the papers asked for.

Mr. Roughton seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner urged the postponement for a month of this question as he intended submitting a full report upon it.

The Commissioner's proposal was carried.

A QUESTIONABLE RIGHT OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta the following was referred to a committee for report :—Letter No. 17563, dated 15th November, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for very serious attention of the Corporation, Government Resolution No. 4073, General Department, dated 8th idem (on the subject of entry by Municipal servants within railway limits), and stating that in his opinion the law on the subject requires to be amended.

A MUNICIPAL SERVANT'S GRIEVANCE.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8937, dated 23rd November, 1892, as under :—"That Mr. H. J. Reubens, late Sub-Inpector, Drainage Department, be informed, with reference to his petition to the Chairman, that any complaints which applicant has to make with reference to his dismissal from the Municipal service must be addressed to the Commissioner. That copy of this resolution be submitted to the Corporation with reference to Mr. Reubens' letter to the President, dated 22nd instant." Memorial to the President, dated 22nd November, 1892, from H. J. Reubens on the subject of his dismissal from Municipal service.

Mr. Shroff said he would urge that the matter be fully investigated.

Mr. Mehta thought the Corporation could not interfere with the decision of the Commissioner or the executive in the matter of employing or dismissing their servants, and was supported in his views by Mr. Roughton who said that the Corporation should deprecate the practice of dealing with the grievances of Head Masters, Deputy High Schools, unless they were represented by any of the members.

Dr. Viegas, who thought it was a matter of great injustice to Mr. Reubens, related the facts of which he had been informed. Mr. Reubens, he said, had done some work for a superior officer, who did not pay him, and on taking that gentleman into the Small Cause Court he was dismissed.

Mr. Sayani was also of the opinion that they could not interfere with the Commissioner's decision in such a matter, and it was not likely that an injustice had been done to Mr. Reubens.

The Municipal Commissioner told Dr. Viegas the information he had received was totally incorrect. There was not one iota of truth in it. The man had been dismissed long before the suit was heard before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

It was decided not to interfere in the matter.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.

Mr. Solomon's proposition, requesting the Commissioner to expedite his reply to the requisition contained in their resolution of the 21st November regarding the question of the burial-ground for Mahomedans and Beni Israelites, and to lay the same before them in time for the January meeting, was rejected.

THE VALIDITY OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE'S PROCEDURE.

In accordance with Mr. Wacha's notice of motion the Corporation considered "That counsel's opinion be taken ; (1) as to the validity of the procedure adopted by the Standing Committee in raising the sixth instalment of the Tansa Loan in terms of the advice given by the Municipal solicitors in the third paragraph of their letter to the Chief Accountant, dated 22nd December, 1891, and published at pp. 468 to 470 of the Proceedings of the Standing Committee for 1891-92 ; (2) as to the soundness of the interpretation placed by the Municipal solicitors in paragraph 4 of the same letter as to the raising of the loan from the public 'being in reality' the same thing as investment in 'any Bombay Municipal Debentures' from 'surplus moneys' belonging to the Municipality."

The matter was carried.

Mr. Wacha then moved a number of proposals of which he had given notice on the subject of law charges and other questions. Their consideration was postponed as Mr. Roughton drew the Corporation's attentions to the absence of a quorum.

The meeting then separated.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended November 26, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	84,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,38,000
Or per mile of Railway	182	325	9	516
For 21 weeks & 20 weeks & half-year.	15,95,055	20,00,446	66,030	37,21,531
Total for 21 weeks.	16,79,055	22,10,446	70,030	39,59,531
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,081	1,78,339	4,787	2,71,807
Per mile of Ry do.	192	387	11	590
Total to corresponding date do.	16,73,775	26,07,977	73,925	43,55,678

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 32,807
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,96,147

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.
8 p.m.—Compline (Choral) and Sermon.

THIS description of a man named Reifferscheid, whom the authorities of Darmstadt are seeking, may probably lead to an arrest :—The breast of the person is tattooed thus : "I cannot control my destiny ;" on the upper part of the right arm is a lady bearing a twig ; on the lower part of the right arm is, "Who loves must sorrow ;" two guns, one lance, a sword, a pistol, a star, a trumpet, a shield, a helmet, arabesques, a crown, anchor, cross, and a heart ; M. R., 1889 ; twigs entwining two clasped hands, with "Everlasting Fidelity." On the upper part of the left arm is a clown on a chair ; on the lower part, "Martin Reifferscheid," "Long Life to the Driver !" a horse's head, 1889, a whip, a horse-shoe, a spur, two hands grasped, with "True Love" above it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate at Washington for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Bill.

THE Agricultural Conference has declared in favour of bimetallism.

MR. H. E. WATSON on return to duty will take up his appointment as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parker, Mr. C. E. S. Steele, on the Upper Sind Frontier, and Mr. H. C. Mules, as Assistant Collector.

MR. P. F. FAULKNER, R.N., Engineer of H. M. S. Cossack, died at the Great Western Hotel yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of chloral.

IT is not unlikely, says the *Englishman*, that the Austrian ironclad Empress Elizabeth will visit Calcutta early in February, to await the Archduke's arrival from Northern India.

RAILWAY construction in China, although slow, is progressing very steadily. A few weeks ago the first section of the Imperial Railway was opened between Knyeh and Langehow, a distance of 27 miles. The Imperial Railway is a continuation of the important line of the China Railway Company.

IT has been decided that in future all aided High Schools in Assam shall receive aid from the Provincial funds instead of from the funds of Local Boards. Local Boards will confine their expenditure on education to giving grants-in-aid to Middle schools, and to the promotion of primary education This arrangement, it is expected, will enable the High Schools of the Province to be more effectually supervised and controlled than at present. It is noteworthy that famale education is making steady progress in Assam. There was an increase last year of 20 in the number of schools, and of 376 in the number of pupils.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings, for week ending 26th November, were Rs. 10,35,269-13-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,03,497-13-9. Decrease, Rs. 68,228-0-9. Miles open week ending 26th November, 1892, 1,615-7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 26th November, 1892, Rs. 640-12-1. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 697-3-7. Decrease, Rs. 56-7-6. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 26th November, 1892, Rs. 1,74,64,894-14-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 28th November, 1891, Rs. 1,84,10,051-11-6. Decrease, Rs. 9,45,156-13-6.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 6 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 333 Hindus, 32 Mahomedans, and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras making a total of 385 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 375. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 6 from measles, 147 from fevers, 52 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, and 158 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 44·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 43·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 19th November, were Rs. 11,725. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 11,123. Increase, Rs. 602. Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th Nov., 1892, Rs. 229-14-5. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 218-1-9. Increase, Rs. 11-12-8. Receipts from 1st July to 19th Nov., 1892, Rs. 2,51,386. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 2,54,831. Decrease, Rs. 3,445.

THE total number of letters carried in France during 1891 was 570 millions, as compared with 312 millions in 1877. The number of post cards during the same period increased from 30 to 41 millions, and newspapers from 192 to 300 millions. The number of letters per inhabitant in France is only 19, whereas in England, where the postage is only one penny, the proportion is 43.

MR. N. R. O'CONOR, the new Minister to China, has been warmly welcomed on his arrival in Shanghai. For some years he was Charge d'Affairs in Peking, and his record during his tenure of this post appears to have been full of promise. The extreme cordiality with which he was received by British residents in China is, however, due in no small measure to the unpopularity of his predecessor.

THE posts in the Kale Valley are being strengthened by the despatch of 200 police.

WE had not intended to refer to the fact, says the Lahore paper, but as a correspondent writes most indignantly on the subject, we may state that the carriage of some chrysanthemums to the recent Lahore Flower Show in the hearse (!) was not due to any ecclesiastical disregard of decency, but was entirely the idea of the *mali* at the cemetery, who no doubt made a pecuniary arrangement with the contractor for the use of the hearse. It will not happen again.

THE total cost of survey operations in Burma during the year 1891-92 was nearly seven lakhs. A general survey scheme has been drawn up, under which Burma will be cadastrally surveyed by the year 1900, with the exception of the districts of Katha, Bhamo, the Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin. It is proposed that the settlement of Upper Burma should proceed *pari passu* with the survey, and Mr. Fryer is about to address the Government of India on the subject of officers for the work. It is estimated that five settlement and five assistant settlement officers will be required from 1894 onwards : and it will probably be necessary to increase temporarily the cadre of the Commission to provide this staff.

THE Government of India have now under consideration the subject of the reorganization of the Punjab Education Department on the lines recommended by the Public Service Commission. We announced some months ago that the Secretary of State had laid down the general principles, based on those recommendations, on which the reorganization was to be carried out. Broadly speaking, the superior graded service will be divided into two, one section to be recruited entirely from England, and the other, to be known as the provincial service, to be recruited in this country. Of course the details of the scheme will not be known for some months yet, as they will have to be referred back to the Secretary of State after scrutiny by the Government of India ; but, says the Lahore paper, it is not unlikely that one of the results of reorganization will be the much needed increase to the pay of the Director of the Public Instruction, to place that officer more on an equality with the Director of the older provinces, and the creation of at least one appointment on Rs. 1,500 in the Indian Service. There are such grades in other provinces, and the time has now certainly come for the Punjab to claim like treatment.

THE question as to the provision of funds for the completion of the lines for the Madras Cavalry at Bangalore, Bellary and Secunderabad has been occupying the attention of the Government of India for some time past. It would appear that the lines cannot be constructed for less than a total expenditure of Rs. 1,72,654. Of this sum, Rs. 29,669 has been paid already, leaving Rs. 1,42,985 to be still expended. The Government of India, however, is of opinion that contracts for work of such an expensive character should not have been entered into without it being previously ascertained that money would be available. The average cost of native cavalry lines in the Bengal Presidency is only Rs. 25,000, so that the estimate for the Madras Cavalry Lines, which is nearly double that rate, should have been sufficiently liberal if the estimates had been framed on a moderate scale. Though every endeavour was made, from a Public Works point of view, to reduce the cost of building these lines to the lowest sum commensurate with their proper construction, and with a more permanent style of construction than can be employed when lines are built from the hutting grant allotted to native regiments, yet, it is observed, the local military authorities should have adhered to the principle which is followed in hutting native troops, viz., to build cheap lines, which, when no longer required, can be abandoned with little scruple. The Government has also taken exception to the procedure followed in the present case, in which the contracts were entered into by the officers commanding the regiments.

THE question of the reorganisation of the Land Records Department in Burma has been under consideration. Hitherto superintendents of the supplimentary survey have been members of the subordinate Civil Service, and no regular system has been followed in training and recruiting them. The inconvenience has increased, as the operations at the Department have extended. It has now been decided to form a separate Land Records Department, composed of superintendents who will be gazetted officers and of inspectors, clerks and menials who will be non-gazetted. Three probationers will be entertained and trained for the posts of superintendent. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the new Department is being organised.

FOR how many months did the British and French cannon thunder against the walls and earthworks of Sebastopol ? And how long is it since the world heard that the vast expenditure in treasure and life of the allied Powers in the Crimea had resulted in the destruction of Russia's naval resources in the Black Sea ? A curious commentary on these events is furnished by an article translated by Captain Holman from a well-known German military and naval Review for the Journal of the United Service Institution. The Black Sea Fleet, as everyone knows, has been reformed. It now comprises the most powerful iron-clads in the Czar's Navy. Moreover this reformation has necessitated the restoration of Sebastopol to the rank of a first-class naval port. "As a matter of course, the old fortifications have been restored and arranged to meet the latest requirements of the science of war." Last year two new forts were built, which command the whole of the open country round, and according to this authority would render a second edition of the events that took place during the Crimea war almost impossible. Finally, it is noted that the entrances to the harbour are barred and defended by rows of mines and torpedo stations.

FOR the heroic conduct described below, the Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on William Borland, sapper of the Partially Paid Submarine Mining Corps, Sydney. On the 3rd April, 1891, a boat containing twelve men and two officers was engaged in submarine mining operations, about half a mile from the shore at Middle Head, Sydney. By the accidental explosion of a 100lb. gun cotton mine, the after part of the boat was blown to pieces, and the two officers and two of the men were instantly killed, while the others were all more or less severely injured. Sapper William Borland, finding the boat sinking, jumped overboard in order to lighten her, and whilst holding on to the gunwale, supported Sapper Brentnall, who was semi-conscious. Another of the crew, named Adams, in the excitement of the moment, jumped overboard ; but, when some yards away, called out for help, as he was unable to swim. Borland at once swam to his assistance, and supported him until a boat arrived from the shore, some considerable time after. Borland was nearest to the explosion of any of the crew, and received severe wounds on the face, arms, abdomen, and legs, besides injuries to both ears. He was in hospital several weeks, and could not follow his ordinary work for some months.

TERRAPIN is to be very dear this season. The "Cincinnati Commercial Gazette" asserts that the price will be 80 dollars the dozen. The supply is almost exhausted owing to the reckless manner in which fishermen have taken these tortoise-like creatures. The law forbids that any shall be taken out of the water before the first day of November, but it has long been the custom among avaricious dealers to catch all they could, and pen them high up on the shore, where the tide occasionally washes over them. These unnatural conditions caused the terrapin to be thin, unhealthy, and fevered when shipped to the great cities, where they are in much demand. Last year those measuring seven inches long fetched sixty dollars the dozen, the sudden rise in price being caused partly by the increasing rarity of the fish and partly by the fact that terrapin appeared upon the menu of President Harrison's ball. In face of the present immense demand it is curious to remember that in the days of slavery considerate masters used to stipulate that the negroes they sold should not be given terrapin for dinner more than twice a week. It was considered innutritious and indigestible.

AMERICAN papers issued just before the late Presidential election illustrate the force of party feeling in an amusing way. The New York "Times" announces in its largest type to its readers that "Republicans are gloomy," while on the very same date the "Tribune" gives equal prominence to the fact that "Democratic Leaders are Depressed." No doubt the writer in the "Tribune" sincerely believed what he wrote, but if there was really any foundation for it the Democratic party with so wonderful a victory just in sight must have been singularly ill-served by its agents. The "Tribune" has been giving great prominence to the utterances of Governor McKinley, the author of the famous tariff which has cost his party so dear. According to Mr. McKinley, if the people of the United States buy things abroad they are robbing themselves of employment at home, although of course, like every other Protectionist who ever lived, Mr. McKinley fails to show how these things are to be paid for if not by the product of labour. In New York a man named John Murphy has been sentenced to the maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment for registering his name as a voter in more than one district with a view to voting "often."

DR. RICE, who has been visiting the public schools in various large cities of the United States, paying special attention to the capacity of teachers as revealed in the examination of pupils, sketches the following scene, which he himself witnessed in a school in Cincinnati : In one of the pieces read the word "merchant" appeared. "What is a merchant ?" the teacher inquired, after one of the children had read the word. "A merchant is a tailor," answered one. "A merchant is a man what keeps dry-goods stores," said another. "A merchant is a man what buys cheap and kin sell dear," remarked a third. At last a little boy, with a triumphant air, cried out : "A merchant is a man what sells goods." The teacher corrected none of these mistakes in language ; but when one of the children had read the sentence, "I broke the glass and I will pay for it," the teacher said, "What mistake did he make ?" "Teacher," answered one, "he said 'glass,' and he ought a' said 'glars.'" "Right," said the teacher. Another scene was in a Buffalo school : When all was quiet, one of the pupils called out, "I ain't got no ruler." In answer to this the teacher without correcting the child's language, said, "You don't need a ruler. Do it the way you 'done' it yesterday."

LORD WOLVERTON'S expedition to Africa is partly undertaken for the purpose of discovering a new lake supposed to exist on the line of route between the Somali Coast and Uganda. Colonel Alfred Paget, who accompanies him, is also an experienced traveller, and a sea captain is one of the party for the purpose of steering their course by the stars. Colonel Villiers and Mr. J. Bennet Stanford are believed to be exploring the same country, while the Duc d'Orleans is credited with a similar design.

THE brilliant idea of the individual who desired to organise daily a sham railway accident at the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition having been unanimously rejected, on the ground as one goateebeard sententiously put it, that "enough real train catastrophes occur in the United States without making show ones," inventors have been racking their brains with a view to devising another railway novelty for the exposition. The outcome of the deliberations of one of these ingenious thinkers appears to be embodied in a proposal of the World's Fair Tower Company to erect, just outside the exhibition grounds, an odd and striking structure to wit a "corkscrew railway." The tower which the enterprise will necessitate is to be 580 feet high, of spiral shape, and encircled with steel uprights. A winding track supported on steel columns leads to the top of the structure, which passengers are to attain by means of vehicles propelled by electricity. There are to be no lifts. Near the summit of the tower a landing-place in the form of a floor is to extend entirely across the erection, which will be 200 feet in diameter. Here are to alight the daring travellers—at least those who have not been affected by the vertiginous ascent. The reward of the journey will be a magnificent view. It is said that work on the "railway" is to be begun at once.

THE EXECUTION OF NEILL.

THOMAS NEILL, alias Cream, aged thirty-five, described as a traveller, who was convicted at the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, and sentenced to death for the murder of Matilda Clover by administering strychnine to her, was hanged at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning (Nov. 15) within the walls of Newgate Prison.

Neill arrrived in London from America on the 1st of October, 1891. On the 20th of the same month Clover died, and was buried. On the 28th of November following there having been no suggestion of foul play, Neill under the assumed name of Malone, sent a letter to Dr. H. Broadbent, accusing him of having poisoned Clover, and demanding the sum of £2,500 to suppress the evidence. In April two girls named Marsh and Shrivell died suddenly from strychnine poisoning in Stamford Street, and some time previously a young woman named Donworth was taken ill in the Waterloo road, and shortly afterwards died from strychnine poisoning. In respect to her death the coroner, Mr. T. P. Wyatt, received a letter, in which the writer offered to bring the murderer of Donworth to justice if the Government were willing to pay him £300,000. This letter, which was signed "O'Brien, detective," was proved to have emanated from Neill. Similar communications were also sent to Dr. Harper, a retired medical man, of Barnstaple, whose son, a student at St. Thomas's Hospital, Neill accused of the murder of Marsh and Shrivell. Neill demanded £1,500 to suppress the evidence. In regard to Donworth's death Neill sent another blackmailing letter to the Hon. F. W. D. Smith, M.P., in which he claimed to possess certain documents found among the girls' effects, and he said, "If they got into the hands of the lawyers," nothing could save him (the Hon. F. W. D. Smith). Neill's arrest and conviction, after a trial extending over four days, are so recent as not to need recapitulation. In sentencing him to death, the judge remarked that his crime was one of such unparalleled atrocity as to exclude the remotest chance of clemency being extended to him.

Neill, it is said, entertained scarcely any hopes of a reprieve ; and, from his demeanour, he appeared to have resigned himself to his doom. Messrs. Waters and Bryan, the convict's solicitors, however, presented to the Home Secretary a petition on behalf of the condemned man praying for a commutation of the death sentence on the ground that Neill was insane. The petition set out that affidavits were on the way to this country from America. Consequently the execution, which was fixed for November 8, was postponed for a week in order to permit of the arrival of the affidavits. The respite awakened in the convict some degree of hope, and for the time being he shook off the spirit of depression which he had manifested. Last Friday evening a reply to the petition was sent to Messrs. Waters and Bryan to the effect that the Home Secretary had been unable to discover any sufficient grounds to justify him in advising an interference with the course of the law. This decision was made known to Neill the following day by the chaplain of the prison. The reverened gentleman had been daily in attendance on the convict ; but it is believed that little impression was made upon him, as he maintained a stolid indifference with regard to devotional exercises.

During his imprisonment in Newgate the convict exhibited a quiet and calm demeanour. He maintained a strict reticence from the moment of his arrest, nor has he made, so far as can be ascertained, the slightest allusion to the deaths of the girls Clover, Marsh, Shrivell and Donworth. At the request of the condemned man writing materials were furnished him, and he made a good deal of use of them. Beyond his solicitors he appears to have had no visitors at Newgate. On occasions, and especially towards the close of last week, the convict suffered much from fits of nervous depression and scarcely touched his food. He saw his solicitors for the last time on Saturday, when he returned his thanks for the efforts which had been made on his behalf.

Billington, the hangman, arrived in London on Monday afternoon (14th ult.) and made the useful preparations for the execution. He lodged in the prison for the night. Neill fully realized the fact that his end was drawing near. He is described as being very morose all day on Monday. He was seen in the course of the day by the chaplain. The mental strain and anxiety to which Neill has been subject is apparent in the fact that for the last week or so he had scarcely more than four or five hours' sleep each night ; while on Friday night he slept for only two hours.

The convict retired to rest between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, but slept little. He arose shortly after seven and washed and dressed himself. He showed but little inclination to converse with the warders. Breakfast was brought into his cell at eight o'clock, but he ate very sparingly. The gaol chaplain arrived soon after eight o'clock to offer him spiritual solace. The convict paid respectful attention to his ministrations. The warders temporarily withdrew during the interview, which lasted until nearly a quarter to nine. The passing bell of the Church of St. Sepulchre commenced to toll punctually at a quarter to nine, giving warning to Neill of his fast approaching end. At five minutes to nine the governor of the gaol, Mr. Under-Sheriff Metcalfe, Dr. Gilbert, and Mr. Scott, the chief warder, accompanied by Billington, proceeded to the condemned cell. Neill, who was seated on a wooden stool, at the foot of his small truckle bed, arose at their approach. He looked haggard and pale ; but had evidently resolved to summon up all his courage to go through the last ordeal. He made no observation to Billington, who began to pinion his arms with the straps. This operation was speedily accomplished. At a motion from the Under-Sheriff the convict left his cell, walking with a tolerably firm step into the corridor outside. The horn-framed spectacles which had replaced the gold ones worn by Neill were left by the convict in his cell. After a momentary pause a procession was formed for the scaffold, which is situate within a minute's walk of the condemned cell. A warder walked in front ; next came the chaplain reading the opening sentences of the Burial Service. Neill, who appeared half dazed, made no audible responses. He was accompanied on either side by a warder. However, walked unassisted to the drop, and took his place beneath the beam without a word. Billington quickly accomplished the final preparations, the bolt was drawn, and death appeared to be instantaneous. The convict was a thickset, powerfully built man, weighing between 12 and 13 stone. He was given a drop of a little over 5 ft.

Before quitting his cell Neill thanked the governor of the gaol and all the officials, more especially the warders who had kept watch with him. Owing to the kindness shown to him he said the two last days had been among the happiest he had spent in his life.

At a quarter to nine a crowd of about 300 persons had congregated outside Newgate Prison to witness the hoisting of the black flag, but by nine o'clock the number had considerably increased. The crowd had taken up their positions on the pavement and roadway, and at the hour fixed for the execution there was a block, vehicles being unable to pass. The bell of St. Sepulchre's Church commenced to toll at a quarter to nine, and continued to do so until a few minutes after that hour had struck. As the church clock struck the last note of the hour the black flag was hoisted on the prison roof. Immediately it was seen many people among the crowd raised a cheer, which was taken up by others. The crowd then soon began to disperse, but it was some time before the thoroughfare assumed its normal appearance.

The inquest was held in Court 4 of the Old Bailey at eleven o'clock by Mr. S. F. Langham, the City coroner. The jury having been sworn, viewed the body, which had been cut down and was lying in a coffin. The face presented a very placid appearance, the only indication of the process of hanging being a slight mark on the side of the neck. The body was clothed in the garments worn by Neill at the trial. One of the jury expressed his opinion that the convict had fainted prior to the lever being pulled. Lieutenant-colonel Milman, Governor of Holloway and Newgate, produced the warrant for the execution and stated that the sentence had been duly carried out that morning at nine o'clock. Dr. Philip Francis Gilbert, medical officer at Newgate, who was present at the execution, testified to the satisfactory manner in which the sentence had been carried out. The cause of death, he said, was fracture of the neck resulting from hanging. The coroner having summed up, the jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Neill had two interviews on Monday, 14th ult., with his solicitor. At the first Mr. Waters took instructions from the convict for the preparation of his will. In the evening the solicitor was accorded another interview, when Neill affixed his signature to the document in the presence of the necessary witnesses. The nature of the testamentary disposition made by the condemned man has not yet been divulged.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE ON THE DRAMA.

MR. I. ZANGWILL was entertained on Sunday evening (13th ult.) at a dinner given by the Maccabæan Society to celebrate the success of his Jewish novel, "Children of the Ghetto." Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman took the chair, and among those present were Messrs. S. J. Solomon (president), H. Beerbohm Tree, Jerome K. Jerome, Harold Frederic, Frank Lindo, and Mr. W Heinemann, the publisher of the work. The chairman, in proposing the health of the guest, called Mr. Zangwill "a Jewish Dickens." Mr. Joseph Jacobs said he knew no book that could be compared to "Children of the Ghetto," except "Middlemarch." Mr. Zangwill, in acknowledging the honour done to him, reviewed the position of the Jews, and spoke of what should be the future of their race.

JEWS AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Tree responded to the toast of "The Drama." In the course of his speech he said he had recently received a high compliment from a member of the Jewish community, who, on witnessing a performance of "Hamlet," assured him that he was so greatly struck with his rendering of that character, that he felt sure that he must be of Jewish origin.

I did not contradict him, but bowed with a deprecating modesty, for my interviewer was a critic. I fear I may have created a false impression, for I cannot claim the distinction which he was good enough to put upon me. I can, therefore, say with the better grace that our art owes to your great race its most distinguished exponents. It has given us Kean and the Kembles, Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt, not to mention many others. Indeed, just as, in social affairs, one is apt to say "Cherchez la femme," so nowadays, when a great art work is presented to the public, one exclaims, "Cherchez le Juif."

"STRONGEST WHO STANDS ALONE."

In the course of his speech Mr. Zangwill had spoken of humour as being a distinguishing quality among the jews.

There is (Mr. Tree said), I venture to think, another quality which is, perhaps, even more important ; it is the gift of being able to stand apart—a gift which in former ages may have been forced upon the race. It is that precious faculty of, as it were, unswitching oneself from the weaknesses of humanity, that superiority to the social, which it seems to me the dramatist Ibsen has so aptly summed up in saying that in this world that man is strongest who stands alone. It is this power, I think, which has kept alive those distinguishing virtues and, I will add, those splendid vices, which have made you so important a factor in dominating the world. Where, indeed, should we be without those passions and those vices which have have so often distinguished, and at times extinguished, the lives of our greatest men ?

Better perhaps for us it might appear,
Were there all harmony, all virtue here ;
That never air nor ocean felt the wind,
That never passion discomposed the mind.
But all subsists by elemental strife,
And passions are the elements of life.

A WORLD WITHOUT VICE.

In those moments which I snatch from the contemplation of what is called the "Psychological Drama" I have (said Mr. Tree) devoted myself (in a purely superficial way, I hope) to the consideration of science.

It has often been a wonder to me why babies always have a soft place on the tops of their skulls. This greatly puzzled me. (Laughter.) I sought in vain for enlightenment from my scientific friends ; but I felt sure that this phenomenon was due to some purpose of beneficent Nature hitherto undiscovered by the human race. I set about experimentalizing. In my operations I vivisected many monkeys and some babies. After the third baby my researches were completely successful. I discovered that, by a judicious operation, I could manage to exterminate by electricity, through this yet open channel, those tissues of the brain which go to make the vicious part of our nature. I was on the point of giving this great discovery to the world ; but on the eve of this consummation I dreamed a dream. In this dream I appeared to myself as the greatest benefactor of the human race. I saw in my mind's eye a vista of virtue. Vice was exterminated from the world. All was calm and serene. The millennium was, indeed, an accomplished fact. (Laughter and applause.) But, somehow, gradually in the development of centuries, a little rift asserted itself. Things began to go away. Vegetables did not turn up in the morning with sufficient punctuality ; butcher's meat was at a premium. Indeed, the whole system of the world seemed to be getting out of gear. The orphan asylums which had been erected in my memory were unpopulated. There was no vice, and there were no orphans. (Hear, hear.) In my dream I stalked for centuries through a bloodless neutral-tinted world. Things went from bad to worse. The few scoundrels who had refused to submit to this species of intellectual circumcision were sitting on the thrones of the earth. Humanity began to cry out for its lost vices. It took many centuries to bring them back, and I awoke from my dream before the fulfilment of the world's desire. It is in this sense that I venture to express the hope that beneath that harmony and virtue which are so apparent in this society there may yet lurk some of those vices which are outwardly so conspicuous by their absence. (Laughter.)

A NEW PLAY.

Mr. Tree concluded by saying :—The last speaker has expressed a hope that I should one day produce a play in which I might take a Jewish part. I will let you into a secret. I am going to do a play in which every part is a Jew. There is a very beautiful and noble play called "Uriel Acosta," written by a distinguished German, named Gutzkow. This play I have had in my possession for some years, and you will, I am sure, be glad to learn that I have to-night asked your distinguished guest, Mr. Zangwill, to prepare a play for me on this subject, for production at the Haymarket Theatre.

M. HERVE AND HIS MAD PUPILS.

WE have often heard of "mad doctors;" but it remains for M. Oscar Comettan to give us the true story of M. Herve as 'le compositeur toque.' He says in the 'Siecle':—

Herve, under his true name, Florimond Ronger, studied harmony at the Conservatoire. I was his co-disciple, and with him had for comrades Rety later of the 'Figaro,' Paul Bernard, Laurent, de Rille, who has composed as many four-voiced chorusus as there are stars in Heaven), and others. Florimond was not rich ; he had that in common with all of us. To do harmony and counterpoint one must live ; and this, so simple at sixteen or seventeen when one is well-formed and has a good appetite, was the most difficult thing for some of us. For Florimond it was an everyday problem. It was his dream to find a place as professor at a boarding-school ; as tenor in a company—he had a very good voice ; or as organist in a church. This place he found ; but how, and why ? I will tell you.

One day he entered the class joyfully radiant.

"I have found my business," he told us ; "a most enviable position ; board, lodging, and washing, and seventy-five francs a month."

"Capital," said Laurent de Rille ; "and where ?"

"At Bicetre."

"Stop !" said Rety ; "there is a mad-house there ; I know one of the doctors."

"Precisely ; that's the place."

"Go on," said Bernard, in his turn. "Going to a mad-house ? What for ?"

"To teach the poor creatures to sing in chorus. The chief doctor of Bicetre is persuaded that nothing is more likely to calm their excited nerves and to interest all the lunatics than music ; I shall be their 'maestro di capello.' I shall be enormously interested in making these people, who have lost the power of putting tozether reasonably four consecutive words, sing truly and harmoniously. I hope they will allow me to choose my singers ; I set aside the violent ones at once, because they are dangerous. One of these mornings I shall invite you all to come to my Conservatoire to hear une messe du Saint-Esprit chante e par ces esprits malsains." (Florimond like Thalberg, loved to play upon words.)

"And how," asked Bernard, "will you teach these poor devils music, and make them sing in tune ?"

"I know nothing about it," replied Florimond, laughing ; "that's precisely what interests me. I shall learn by experience, and take my time, having food, lodging, and washing assured, with 75 francs per month for the rest."

"Capital," repeated Laurent de Rille.

Herve filled the post of singing-master to the idiots of Bicetre and chapel organist for about two years. I remember that he asked us all for choruses for his sad pupils, not too difficult, and of a sweet and quiet expression. He told us some of the fantasies of his singers. One of them would only sing with his head in the air as if he were gargling his throat ; another would only consent to utter a sound with his back turned to the conductor. Unfortunate Florimond ! All these caprices amused him much, and I am convinced that he would not have become the 'compositeur toque,' as he called himself, if he had not been music-master to these 'malades de l'ame.' He died in a fit of passion, provoked by the railleries of a newspaper ; he died mad.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave out of India on medical certificate granted to Lieut G S Broome, I C, is extended to 25th Oct.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made :—13th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Yesu Raul, to be Subadar vice Subadar Gungada Tewari, pensioned.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut A B Truefitt resigns his Commission.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieutenants to complete Establishment :—J Sladen,

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Miss TERRY has a delightful old country house at Winchelsea, where she rests, and there, amongst her other treasures, she has a little bullfinch, called Prince. "He pipes all day," she says, "and we don't quite know what the tune is. When I bought him he was in a little wooden cage, and on it were written in pencil the names of two songs—'Du bist wie eine Blume,' and—what do you think?—'Poll Perkins!' But he's never whistled of 'My Pretty Polly Perkins of Paddington Green' to this day." It is not generally known that Miss Terry was once the owner of an inn. Before the house at Winchelsea was bought, she saw a quaint old-fashioned little place in the country and wanted it. But it was an inn, the Audrey Arms, Uxbridge. The place was bought, however, and an old woman was employed to sell the beer, and for some time Miss Terry spent her holidays in the rooms pertaining to the old Audrey Arms, previous to her settling at Winchelsea.

At Winchelsea Miss Terry is fond of having the poor children of the place to tea with her, and "saying poetry to them." She sometimes appears in amateur theatricals, and the shortest and smallest part she ever played was only a year or two ago, when she went on at an amateur performance, and the applause which greeted her would scarcely allow her to give her one and only line: "Please, ma'am, are you hin or are you hout?"

Mr. Labouchere celebrated his 60th birthday the other day. He does not look, and still less does he feel, his age. He has completely lost the fagged air and the pallor which he used to have a few years ago when he was tearing round the country, addressing meetings in all parts of the world. In spite of his being almost as averse as Mr. Chamberlain to exercise, and of his being as fond of cigarettes as Lord Randolph Churchill, he has perfect health. It is chiefly due to his extraordinary abstemiousness. He has long since abandoned the single glass of claret which Dr. Robson Roose once induced him to swallow. If he ever were cast down by not being a member of the Cabinet, he has long since recovered his spirits, as will be seen when the retention of Uganda comes to be debated.

The news of Mr. Theodore Child's death from typhoid fever at Ispahan, in Persia, had been confirmed. Mr. Child was a well-known art critic and essayist, a frequent contributor to "Harper's Magazine" and other periodicals. This charming article, the "Paris Boulevards," appears in last month's "Harper's." At the time of his death he was travelling in Persia for "Harper's," with a view to gathering materials for a series of travel sketches. Some of his more important essays were collected in a handsome volume, issued at the end of last year, entitled "Art and Criticism." An account of some of the South American Republics, reprinted from "Harper's," appeared simultaneously in English and French editions. A little book on "Delicate Dining" (originally published in New York under a another title) appeared also last year.

Captain Adrian Jones, the soldier-artist, is an uncommon personality. Having served in the army—in the 2nd Life Guards—for over 20 years, and passed through several campaigns, including the Abyssinian and the Nile, he has now devoted himself to painting and sculpture, for which the works he has already produced show he has talent of the rarest order. Visitors to this year's Academy will remember the striking realistic life-sized group of horses entitled "Duncan's Horses," a group full of boldness and spirit, which was the most prominent feature in the sculpture room. This was the work of the soldier-turned sculptor. His most important work of this kind is a model group of "Victory," destined, he hopes, when in large and colossal size, for decorating a prominent building in London. Captain Jones was successful in obtaining the first prize given by the Goldsmiths' Company for a portrait group, the subject of which was Mr. W. E. Oakley, on retiring from the mastership of the Atherston Hounds. He works in silver as well as in clay, and he paints as well as he models.

Lady Randolph Churchill, like most fair Americans of the wealthy class, is a woman of great accomplishments. She has probably a better knowledge of Science than any woman in London Society, but can rarely be induced to exhibit her learning in her talk. "Jinny Jerome," to give her ladyship the maiden name by which intimate friends are sometimes permitted to call her, is perfect pianist and a clever painter. Add to this the fact that she plans a dinner as skilfully as she designs a dress, and has beauty of the enduring brunette type, and it is not surprising that Lady Randolph enjoys a social popularity which is unaffected by her husband's political vicissitudes.

Madame Patti is more delightful off than even on the stage. All the tempests of applause, all the vast adulation she has received, have left her natured not only unspoiled, but even untouched. She was at a reception at Mrs. Labouchere's the other night, and to see her nodding time with evident pleasure to Miss Palliser's singing, or clapping her hands in almost childish ecstasy as Mr. Corney Grain gave one of his drolleries, you would have imagined that she was a young lady from the provinces who heard beautiful or comic singing for the first time. It is seldom that the world, especially the world of art and world-wide admiration, leaves a nature so unspoiled.

The Queen was charmed with the performance of the "Daughter of the Regiment" by the Carl Rosa Company, and the artistes of the company were delighted with the Queen, and likewise with the Princess Beatrice. The performance went capitally; the Queen was eager in her attention and prompt in her applause, and had quite a long conversation with Mdlle. de Lussan, and sent her an affectionate message when the prima donna was about to leave. The Princess Beatrice, who plays excellently herself, and has a great love of music, had one of her rooms transformed into a dressing-room for Mdlle. de Lussan.

Elderman Stuart Knill, the new Lord Mayor, bears the name of one of the oldest families in Herefordshire, and, though his father was a self-made City man, he not only bears its name, but shares its blood. Knill Court, the ancient seat of the family, is now in possession of Sir John Walshman, the British Minister to China, whose ancestor married the heiress of Knill Court, in the beginning of the 17th century. The stock from which the new Lord Mayor actually springs has been for a long time resident on the Worcester side of the county, and a farm there, which belonged to the grandfather of Alderman Knill, is still in the possession of his descendant. The Lord Mayor's father held the ancient and now honorary office of porter to the Goldsmiths' Company. After his death his son succeeded him, and it is probable that Alderman Knill's son will now take up that post, which of old protected them as wharfingers from any instrusion upon their rights. The Lord Mayor is also a member of the Plumbers' Company.

As illustrative of the lack of honour accorded to poets as well as prophets in their own country, the Earl of Northbrook, at the annual meeting of the members of the Hampshire Union of Institutes and Clubs, stated that a few days ago he was speaking to a respectable man and his wife in his village about Lord Tennyson, and was surprised to find that neither of them knew who or what Lord Tennyson was. His suggestion that simple lectures should be given on the great poets and other celebrated men is worthy of consideration, as a means of remedying this state of affairs.

Captain Cremieux-Foa, whose name was prominently before the world some months ago in connection with the Marquis de Mores duel, has died at Dahomey. Immediately after that scandal he asked to be sent out to Dahomey, and his request was complied with, with the result that he has died from a malignant fever, following on a wound he received during the recent fighting. It will be remembered that Captain Cremieux-Foa took it upon himself to call M. Drumont and the Marquis de Mores to account for their attacks on the Jews in the Army, and a series of duels followed, which resulted in the death of Captain Mayer, and was followed by further quarrels and recriminations.

The Duchess of Cleveland is now at a Constantinople, where her grace purposes remaining for some time. The Duchess finds foreign travel beneficial to health. Her grace takes great interest in the political career of her brilliant son, the Earl of Rosebery.

It is a curious and interesting fact that Mr. Gladstone and Wordsworth were very well acquainted. The poet used often to dine with the statesman when the latter was living in chambers at the Albany, and among other subjects Wordsworth used occasionally to discuss Tennyson, basing his opinion on the earlier poems.

Penshurst is to have a new mistress. Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, who in 1850 married the only daughter and heiress of Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, and became a widower some 15 months ago, contemplates re-entering the holy state. The young lady is well-known and much admired in society.

Mdme. Millet, the widow of the painter of the "Angelus," is very ill. About a month ago she had a paralytic stroke, and her friends are greatly concerned about her. It seems that Mdme. Millet's is one of those cases where, after a great grief or shock, all desire to live ceases completely, and where life ebbs slowly away merely because the "will" to live is absent. Not long ago her youngest daughter, Mdlle. Marianne Millet, fell ill and died, and the widow, who by the way lives at Barbizon, has never recovered from the shock. Mdlle Millet is buried by her father's side at Chailly.

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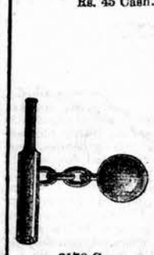

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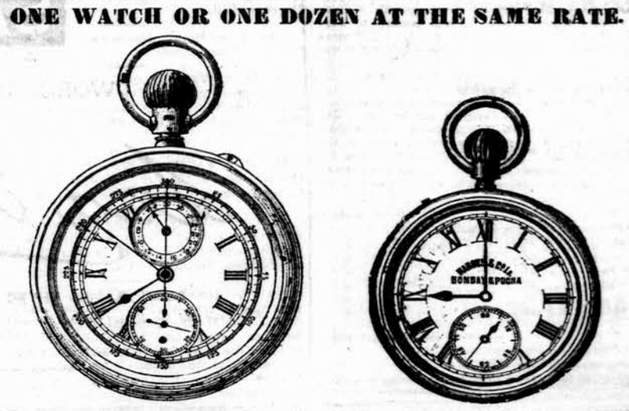

OUR continually increasing business in this department and the improvements we have made in watch-making machinery has enabled us to make a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the PRICES of our WATCHES, and we now offer at the following reduced prices our WELL-KNOWN GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL SILVER WATCHES for CASH only, all watches carried to account being charged 10 per cent. in addition.

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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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DIABETES WHISKY.

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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Dry
Medium dry
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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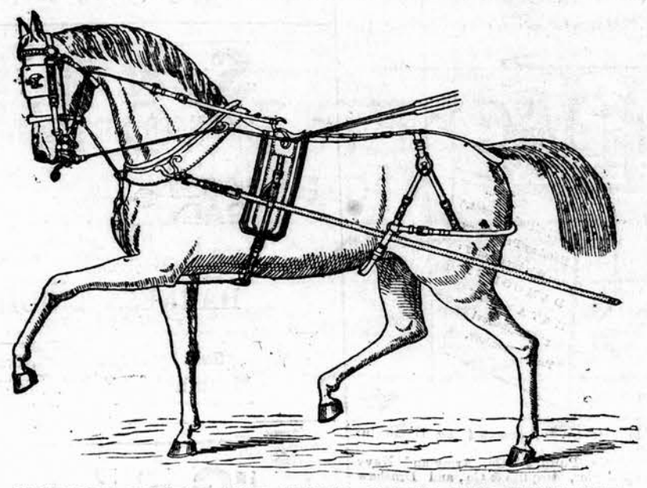

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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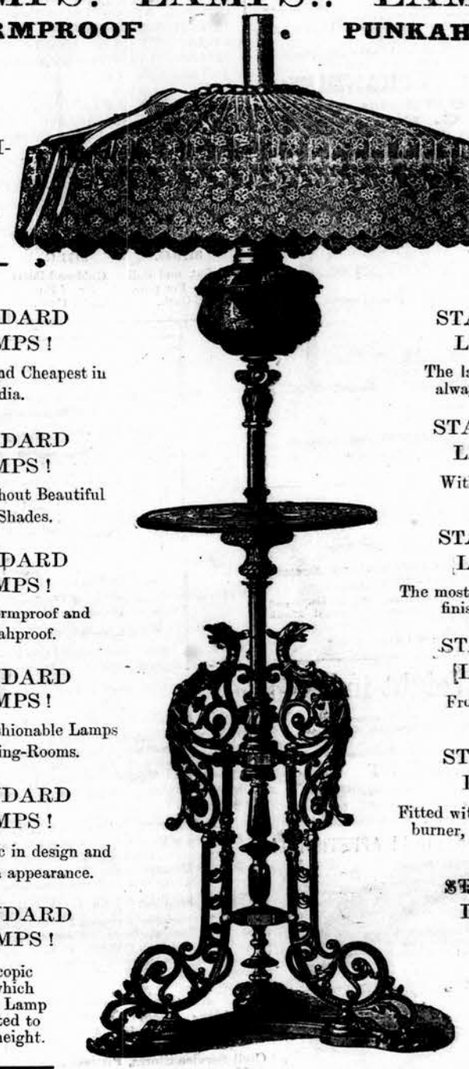

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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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